Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-012
Wednesday
19 January 1994

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-012 *19 January 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.
An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Delegations in Geneva Discuss Bosnia Peace 1
- Milosevic, Karadzic Statements *[TANJUG]* 1
- Serbs Accused of 'Bad Faith' *[AFP]* 1
- Milosevic, Silajdzic Comment *[TANJUG]* 1
- Koljevic on 'Decisive' 19 Jan Talks *[TANJUG]* 2
- Granic Sees 'Important Progress' *[Zagreb Radio]* 2
- Sarajevo Radio Reports 2
- 13-Percent Proposal 'Unacceptable' *[Zagreb Radio]* 2
- Croatians Propose Sea Access Plan *[Sarajevo Radio]* 3
- FRY-Croatia Talks Resume 19 Jan *[TANJUG]* 3
- FRY, Croatia Agree on Relations *[TANJUG]* 3
- Representative Offices To Open 15 Feb *[TANJUG]* 3
- FRY Foreign Minister Comments *[Belgrade Radio]* 4

UN Studying Use of Ground Forces in Bosnia *[AFP]* 4

ALBANIA

Youth Forums Protest Arrest of Kosovar Leader *[Tirana TV]* 6
Paper Reports Killing at AD Meeting 15 Jan *[RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE 16 Jan]* 6
- Democratic Party Blamed *[KOHA JONE 16 Jan]* 6
- 'Pro-Serb' Policy Criticized *[RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE 18 Jan]* 7
- Imami Condemns 'Fascist Murder' *[ZERI I POPULLIT 16 Jan]* 7

Berisha Appoints New Health Minister *[Tirana Radio]* 9

BULGARIA

Supreme Court Confirms Todor Zhivkov's Sentence *[Sofia Radio]* 10
Priorities of Zhelev's Military Office Clarified *[24 CHASA 8 Jan]* 10
Minority in Serbia's 'Western Outlands' Discussed *[VECHERNI NOVINI 13 Jan]* 11
Army Actions Against Corruption Reported 11
- Supply Officers Dismissed *[Sofia Radio]* 11
- Minister Dismisses Housing Officer *[Sofia Radio]* 11

CZECH REPUBLIC

No Russian Oil Delivered Since Monday *[Berlin DDP/ADN]* 12
Havel on Meeting With Clinton, Visegrad *[Prague Radio]* 12
Defense Minister Welcomes Partnership for Peace *[DENNI TELEGRAF 17 Jan]* 13
- Says Visegrad Group 'Obsolete' *[LIDOVE NOVINY 14 Jan]* 14
- Explains Army Changes *[CESKY DENIK 7 Jan]* 14

Klaus Views Partnership, Migration *[LIDOVE NOVINY 15 Jan]* 15
Communists: Partnership Leads To 'Rivalry' *[RUDE PRAVO 15 Jan]* 15
Finance Minister on Budget Surplus *[Prague Radio]* 16
Army Personnel Reduction To End in 1995 *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 15 Jan]* 16

SLOVAKIA

SNS Votes No Confidence in Chairman Cernak *[Bratislava TV]* 17
- Deputy Chairman Resigns *[Prague Radio]* 17

Polls: Hungarian Support for Autonomy Growing *[NARODNA OBRODA 14 Jan]* 17
Official Says Hungarians Not Seeking Secession *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 10 Jan]* 17
Meciar Statements on Minority Criticized *[Budapest Radio]* 18
Government, Council of Europe Conclude Talks *[Prague Radio]* 18
Andrejcak, NATO Official Discuss Partnership *[Bratislava Radio]* 19
Unemployment Reached 14.44 Percent in Dec 1993 *[NARODNA OBRODA 14 Jan]* 19

POLAND

Government Discusses Funding for NATO Plan *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 19 Jan]* 20
Danger of Accelerated Inflation Noted *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 18 Jan]* 20

ROMANIA

Politicians Welcome NATO 'Partnership' *[ROMANIA LIBERA 12 Jan]* 21

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Karadzic Declares Formal Sovereignty of Serbs *[Belgrade Radio]* 22
UN, UNHCR Officials Oppose Air Strikes *[AFP]* 22
Representative to UN Criticizes Cot Withdrawal *[AFP]* 22
ICRC Halts Banja Luka Work 'Indefinitely' *[AFP]* 22
Sarajevo Accuses UNHCR of 'Underworld' Tactics *[Sarajevo Radio]* 23
HVO Starts 'Ethnic Cleansing' in Western Mostar *[Sarajevo Radio]* 23
HVO Command Center Views Central Bosnia *[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA 12 Jan]* 23
UN Convoys Encounter Civilian Blockades *[AFP]* 25
Serb-Muslim Clashes Reported East of Mostar *[Zagreb Radio]* 25
Foreign Minister Criticizes European Resoluteness *[London AL-HAYAH 30 Dec]* 25

CROATIA

Martic 'Would Not Recognize' UN Zones *[Belgrade TV]* 26
Clinton's Influence on Global Politics Viewed *[NOVI LIST 11 Jan]* 26

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Jovanovic Says NATO Policy 'Incoherent' *[Belgrade Radio]* 28
Monetary Changes Cause Financial 'Chaos' *[TANJUG]* 29
UN Nordic Battalion Departs With Tanks *[TANJUG]* 29

Serbia

Draskovic: Depos Not To Support Economic Program *[Belgrade Radio]* 30

Macedonia

Serbian Priests Expelled for 'Religious Hatred' *[NOVA MAKEDONIJA 18 Jan]* 30

Kosovo

Typhoid Fever Breaks Out From Polluted Water *[Tirana TV]* 30

Delegations in Geneva Discuss Bosnia Peace

Milosevic, Karadzic Statements

LD1801141994 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Geneva, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—This year's first round of peace negotiations began in Geneva's Palace of Nations shortly before 1300 today. Lord Owen and [Thorvald] Stoltenberg invited the presidents of Serbia, Montenegro, and Croatia as well as the leaders of the three warring parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina to find ways of communicating and eventually to sign a peace agreement.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic said on arrival at Geneva Airport that "the Serbian side has fulfilled its share of obligations" and that "now it is the Muslim side and the international community which should fulfill their share of obligations regarding the adoption of a peace plan and an end to sanctions."

Republic of Srpska president Radovan Karadzic expressed the following hopes: "The EC should make its move and fulfill what it should fulfill—this means lifting the sanctions."

Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic stressed: "In all our work so far and all our results, as well as in the commitments expressed by the Assembly of the Serbian republic yesterday, we have repeatedly displayed our commitment to finalizing the peace process. This requires agreement on the part of the Muslims and the Croatian side. I hope that the Muslim side will stop obstructing and I believe that the international community will bring pressure to bear on the Muslim side, if not today then in the near future. This is the sole matter to be addressed to have a peace agreement signed."

According to Bulatovic, head of the Montenegrin state, the lifting of sanctions has been included in the mainframe of a general agreement. He also said that the situation in the country precludes it from staking everything on the international community's words and trustworthiness. [passage omitted]

Serbs Accused of 'Bad Faith'

AU1801184594 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Geneva, Jan 18 (AFP)—The Moslem-led Bosnian Government reacted angrily Tuesday to a UN refusal to back NATO air strikes against its opponents as new talks to end the 21-month-old conflict ran into further roadblocks. With Bosnian Serbs retracting a previous offer to give the Moslems a third of the former Yugoslav republic in an ethnic carveup, peace mediators held out little hope for progress here.

"There is no particular reason for optimism," conference spokesman John Mills said after the European Community and United Nations mediators held separate talks with the warring Serbs, Croats and Moslems.

The talks coincided with further fighting in Bosnia and continuing hand-wringing in the West over its Yugoslavia policy. [passage omitted]

In the peace negotiations, which resumed here after being broken off on December 23 in Brussels, Moslems and Serbs accused each other of rejecting the EC peace plan for the ethnic division of their country. [passage omitted]

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic called the Serb proposal unacceptable and [Bosnia-Herzegovina Ambassador to the UN] Sacirbey accused the Serbs of bad faith as they "have still not accepted the concept of a viable territory" for a future Moslem republic. [passage omitted]

Sacirbey said the Bosnian delegation had presented the Croats with new proposals concerning the Adriatic port of Neum, the southern city of Mostar and central Bosnia, but there were no details. [passage omitted]

Milosevic, Silajdzic Comment

LD1801230394 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2158 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Geneva, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—The opening day of the Geneva negotiations ended this evening with extremely reserved assessments and forecasts by its participants, but with agreement that the dialogue be continued tomorrow.

Following the conclusion of bilateral negotiations with Muslim representatives, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic stated that the degree of understanding is "to put it mildly, very, very modest." He added that he does not wish to judge it in advance, because they agreed to continue the negotiations tomorrow.

According to Milosevic, the Serb side has practically fulfilled European Union demands that the Muslims in Bosnia get 33.3 percent of the territory, but, as he put it, the Muslim side has rejected this.

Milosevic said that the conditions exist for this bloody war to end, and this is the essence of everything. However, he noted that an endless dialogue is being conducted with the Muslim delegation, as it has continued to put forward fresh demands. "It is high time that peace was signed, after which bilateral or trilateral talks on coordinating contentious issues can continue," Milosevic said.

Referring to a Serbian-Croatian dialogue in the Palais des Nations this afternoon, Milosevic said that a high degree of understanding was achieved. He added that an identical approach to solving the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina exists.

Haris Silajdzic, prime minister in the pro-Muslim government, said that no progress was made in the talks with the Serbian side. He found it appropriate to express his regret that the "international community and the Western diplomacy do not support Bosnia, are maintaining the arms embargo and thus enabling an aggression and spread of fascism in Bosnia."

Silajdzic stressed that the Muslim side did not put forward fresh demands in this round of negotiations, apart from insisting on 33.5 percent of the territory and the return of "territories seized by force."

According to Silajdzic, the biggest concession made by the Muslim delegation was that it accepted three ethnic republics within a union, to the detriment of keeping an undivided Bosnia.

Koljevic on 'Decisive' 19 Jan Talks

LD1801232294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2225 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—Nikola Koljevic, vice president of the republic of Srpska, declared this evening that the Muslim delegation had come to the Geneva talks with demands that do not accord with the European Union [EU] proposal, and added that negotiations outside the framework of this proposal are not acceptable to the Serb side.

"The Muslims made certain new demands that are not in accordance with the existing EU proposal. Talks on this subject will resume tomorrow. However, the Serb side is adhering to the existing proposals and insists on them, so the talks depend on whether the Muslim side will accept the EU proposals or not," Koljevic said in an interview for TV Politika.

He added that "the Muslims demanded fresh territorial concessions beyond the framework of the EU proposal, that is, the Franco-German proposal which the Serbs had earlier agreed to."

"I believe that tomorrow's talks will be decisive. If the Muslim side rejects the EU proposals, the Serbs will present a new platform," Koljevic concluded.

Granic Sees 'Important Progress'

LD1801234294 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Speaking on the phone line from Geneva, where he is taking part in peace negotiations on Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mate Granic, Croatian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated for the Croatian radio and television program "TV Parliament" this evening that Croatia will put forward a proposal to Serbia tomorrow which contains concrete conditions for normalizing relations and mutual recognition. It will also put forward a proposal to the Bosnian Muslim side on conditions for the urgent cessation of all hostilities and elements for drawing up internal boundaries.

As Minister Granic said, Croatia remains open to negotiations on the alliance between the two states, and hopes that progress will be reached in one of these fields. He also added that it is not realistic to expect a final agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina to be reached at meetings which are to be continued tomorrow.

Speaking about the results of negotiations conducted today, the Croatian foreign minister stressed that what could be considered headway in talks with the Bosnian Muslim side was that they have finally put forward draft maps and that they have agreed to hold talks on the alliance between the Bosniak Muslim republic and the Croat Republic as well as talks on territorial settlement within the union of republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We deem that this was important progress.

However, we are not happy with the proposals, but it is finally clear what they consider contentious and what their proposals to the Croatian side are, Mate Granic said in his phone call.

Sarajevo Radio Reports

AU1901111794 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] Yesterday, on the first day of Geneva peace talks, the Bosnia-Herzegovina delegation had many meetings, including one with Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and with the peace conference cochairmen Owen and Stoltenberg. On that occasion, our state delegation presented the stands established by the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The three-hour talks last night between the Bosnia-Herzegovina delegation and the delegation of the Serbian aggressor, which was headed by Slobodan Milosevic, ended without any major results. It was agreed for these talks to resume today at 1100.

During the talks with the delegation of the Serbian aggressor, Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, made remarks about the map that was already discussed in the past. All attempts by our official to reach a solution for the eastern and western Bosnia, however, have hit a barrier of silence in Milosevic's camp. The only news during yesterday's meeting was Milosevic's statement that the Serbian aggressor's side agreed to Sarajevo's remaining under two-year UN administration.

The basic problem in last night's talks was in the fact that the Serb aggressor's side refuses to meet our delegation's demand to give back the territories occupied by force on which Muslim Bosniaks constituted majority population before the aggression on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

13-Percent Proposal 'Unacceptable'

LD1901095294 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Report by Tihomir Vinkovic from Geneva]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Croatian standpoint with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina is clear. Negotiations can take place on the basis of the European Council proposal dated 22 December and the Brussels conclusions. According to these, Croatia should get at least 17.5 percent of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Muslim proposal which was given to the Croats yesterday goes below this—only 13 percent. This is unacceptable to the Croats, it has been learned from the Croatian delegation. [passage omitted]

Croatians Propose Sea Access Plan

AU1901123594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] As Mirza Hajric, our special correspondent from Geneva, reports, talks between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatian delegations on open questions with the Croatian side were held in Geneva today. Our delegation included Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency; Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic; Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankic; and Muhamed Sacirbey, ambassador of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the United Nations. The Croatian side was represented by Franjo Tudjman, Mate Granic, and Mile Akmadzic.

The Croatian side presented a very detailed proposal on access to the sea for the future Bosnian Republic within the union of republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina. According to the plan, access to the sea for the Bosnian republics would be on the territory of the Peljesac Peninsula, across from the port of Ploce. It would extend about 7 km. The length of access on land would be about 1.5 km. This involves the region between the bays of Serevo and (Ilisa) on Peljesac.

The delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina is to examine this proposal. The open question that imposes itself in this case is how to get from the port of Ploce to this proposed territory. A group of experts has been formed and it started work at 1100.

At this meeting with the Croatian delegation the position of Mostar was broached. The Croatian side proposes the division of Mostar into six local communities, while our delegation insists on the whole of Mostar. A problem seems to be Rastani and Vracici and also the territory of Mostar airport, which should remain within the city region because, as Prime Minister Silajdzic pointed out, Mostar could hardly survive without the airport.

The meeting of experts at 1100 is to discuss the airport issue as well, and, as was pointed out, the talks will continue. The talks will be resumed in Medjugorje this month, so more about these disputed issues will only be known in about two to three weeks.

The meeting of all three delegations with cochairmen Owen and Stoltenberg has just begun and the first version of the draft of the final agreement is expected to be made. Our correspondent Mirza Hajric will present the details of the plenary session at our next newscast after the meeting ends.

FRY-Croatia Talks Resume 19 Jan

LD1901101394 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Geneva, 19 Jan (TANJUG)—The Bosnian peace talks resumed this morning in Geneva in an atmosphere of complete uncertainty and evident pessimism. As expected, the negotiations resumed with bilateral talks between the delegations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia.

It has been learned from well-informed sources that in addition to debating the resolution of the Bosnian conflict there will also be discussions at the negotiating table about the normalization of Serbo-Croat relations. It has also been learned that this time—in these talks on normalization—things could go significantly further than intimated earlier. [passage omitted]

FRY, Croatia Agree on Relations

LD1901111794 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] Geneva, 19 Jan (TANJUG)—Talks between the delegations of the FRY and Croatia ended in Geneva this morning with an agreement on the normalization of mutual relations. It has been learned unofficially that during the day a joint declaration on this will be signed and made public in the Palais des Nations.

It has been learned from well-informed sources in Geneva that the two delegations agreed that representative offices of Croatia and the FRY will be opened in Belgrade and Zagreb. It has also been learned that the representative offices will be opened before mutual recognition is achieved.

As for the normalization of relations, apart from the opening of the representative offices, the opening of the Belgrade-Zagreb highway and telephone and telex links is also envisioned.

Representative Offices To Open 15 Feb

LD1901143294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Geneva, 19 Jan (TANJUG)—The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia signed a joint declaration in Geneva today on the process for the normalization of mutual relations and the opening of representative offices of their governments in Belgrade and Zagreb. The offices will open and begin work on 15 February 1994.

A joint statement signed by the two foreign ministers, Vladislav Jovanovic and Mate Granic, reads:

"The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, starting from the positive experiences in their joint efforts to speed up the peace process to resolve the crisis in the area of the former Yugoslavia, and guided by the provisions of the UN Charter and the basic documents of the CSCE, and aspiring to the establishment of good-neighborly relations, and in their desire to contribute in a decisive way to finding a just and lasting solution to the crisis in the area of the former Yugoslavia—and to the reestablishment of stability in this part of Europe—agree to embark upon the process of the normalization of mutual relations.

As a first step in this direction it has been decided to open in Belgrade and Zagreb official representative offices of the two governments—a Federal Republic of Yugoslavia office in Zagreb and an office of the Republic of Croatia in Belgrade.

The opening of these offices should ease interstate relations and contacts, and contribute to the development of mutual trust, including the process of the normalization of Serbo-Croat relations, in the interest of peace, cooperation and stability in the region.

The Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia will ensure the technical and other conditions enabling the offices to work efficiently, work which will begin on 15 February 1994."

FRY Foreign Minister Comments

AU1901151294 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Report by Dragan Colovic from Geneva]

[Text] At exactly 1410 a joint statement was signed here in Geneva on the beginning of the process of normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] and Croatia. This important document was signed by Vladislav Jovanovic and Mate Granic, foreign ministers of the FRY and Croatia, respectively. The signing ceremony was attended by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic, Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

It has been decided that as the first step toward the normalization of relations between the FRY and Croatia the two governments open representative offices in Zagreb and Belgrade. The joint communique states that the opening of the aforementioned representative offices will improve relations and facilitate contacts between the two states, as well as contribute toward mutual trust and the process of normalization of Serbian-Croatian relations in the interest of peace, cooperation, and stability in the region. The representative offices of the FRY in Zagreb and of Croatia in Belgrade will commence work on 15 February.

It appears that the signing of the aforementioned statement, which implies the beginning of the normalization in relations between the FRY and Croatia, is so far the only tangible result of the very difficult two-day negotiations in Geneva. The negotiations will continue this afternoon.

Here is what Federal Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic stated after the signing of the joint declaration, especially for Belgrade Radio:

[Begin recording] [Jovanovic] The document that has just been signed is an important event and document because it sanctions the positive efforts made by the FRY and the Republic of Croatia in the current peace process in a positive way, especially with regard to the settlement of the Bosnian crisis. This document also stresses their determination to establish closer bilateral contacts, to establish direct communication links in the form of offices, and we are convinced that this will help the (?establishment) of peace and the prospects for the political settling of all outstanding issues in relations between the two countries and the broader region of Yugoslavia.

We hope that this statement will have positive effects on the (?situation) and the settlement of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, because (?it represents) a sign of political goodwill and unity in the efforts of political factors to politically overcome the problems that require exclusively political solutions and not solutions with force.

[Colovic] Mr. Jovanovic, how do you assess the two-day talks in Geneva?

[Jovanovic] They are very complex, very slow, and contain many anachronisms, especially by the Muslim delegation, which has obviously come here with the intention not to sign peace but to make it more complicated, that is, to make its realization more difficult. This is the most negative moment in the work so far. On the contrary, however, there are continuous efforts, efforts made by the cochairmen and the Serbian and the Croatian sides. Thanks to this, one could say that there are still some chances of saving the peace process this afternoon and evening, and if we can be optimists without having much reason to be, to bring this process closer to an end.

[Colovic] Thank you Mr. Jovanovic.

[Jovanovic] Thank you. [end recording]

UN Studying Use of Gro[illegible]s in Bosnia

AU1901084294 Paris AFP in English 0239 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] United Nations, Jan 18 (AFP)—UN officials have begun studying the possibility of using ground troops in conjunction with air strikes to help reopen a key airport in Bosnia-Herzegovina, officials said Tuesday. A letter from Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to the Security Council obtained by AFP said he had ordered his special envoy Yasushi Akashi to draft contingency plans for the besieged cities of Tuzla and Srebrenica.

"It was clear that other military assets would also be required, as the use of air power, or the threat of its use, could not alone achieve the desired objectives," Butrus-Ghali said in the letter. "I have instructed Mr. Akashi to prepare forthwith detailed plans for military operations, with the use of air power as required" to reopen the airport in Tuzla and ensure a Canadian troop contingent in Srebrenica can be relieved.

However in the same letter, Butrus-Ghali said he had received a letter from Russia which repeated its position that no military action be taken in the former Yugoslavia without consultations with the Security Council. Russia as a permenant member of the Security Council has the right of veto.

Akashi said in a report to the secretary general that use of air power—as suggested at last week's NATO conference—would be inadequate if not accompanied by a stronger presence on the ground.

UN officials in Geneva said the Bosnian Serbs had already agreed to the replacement of some 180 Canadian troops stranded for six months in Srebrenica, making military action unnecessary. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, quoted by the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency, said his self-styled parliament had decided the Dutch could take the Canadians' place "as of tomorrow" provided they were "the same number and with the same weapons."

But Therese Gastaut, spokeswoman for Butrus-Ghali, said the rotation would not take place before the second half of February. There was no immediate explanation for the delay.

In refusing to allow the reopening of Tuzla Airport, closed since May 1992 by Serb shelling from the surrounding hills, Karadzic said the facility "would only be used to rearm the Moslems." Karadzic said all of Bosnia's airports should be reopened "but in no case before signing a peace treaty."

Youth Forums Protest Arrest of Kosovar Leader

AU1401213794 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] In a statement, the Democratic Youth Forum, the Albanian Students Independent Union, the student wing of the Albanian Democratic Party, and the Political Persecutees Youth League express their deep indignation and strong protest against the Serbian occupying authorities in Prishtina who, provocatively and intentionally, have arrested the chairman of the Independent Students Union of Prishtina University, Fisnik Cukaj.

They appeal to all European youth bodies to raise their voices to defend their Kosovar counterparts and exert pressure so that Fisnik Cukaj and others are not murdered by the Serbian dictatorship but can enjoy the legitimate right of European citizens.

Paper Reports Killing at AD Meeting 15 Jan

AU1901064094 Tirana RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE in Albanian 16 Jan 94 p 1

[Eli Paloka article: "Campaign of Deception by Belgrade's Bootlickers"]

[Text] On 15 January some of the Democratic Alliance [AD] leaders organized a political meeting in Shkoder. Various sources report this to have been a "meeting of selected intellectuals" aspiring for pure democracy and political ethics. However, this meeting used the language of gutter politics. As at all meetings of this kind, politicians are at pains to air their ideas and beliefs, while the audience is ready to hear the alternatives offered to them and choose between them. Some may approve of what a political group says, and some may not, because an audience has its own preferences on various issues; that is democracy. Unfortunately, the AD leaders, once so determined to defend diversity of opinion within the Democratic Party, did not permit any reply to the insults and deceptions they hurled into the auditorium. The result was that a 26-year-old man became the victim of a crime that was in any event intolerable. How was the quarrel that concluded in Gjovalin Cekini's murder provoked? Well known for their bombastic statements and deceptions, the AD leaders exploited the platform to spit venom against those who govern the Albanian state today. Not only this, but reports state that their desire to oppose everything that the Albanian state does today has led them into new political blunders. Thus, following (baseless) accusations that "today's rulers are sunk in corruption" (and it was G. Pashko who said this), or accusations against S. Berisha, the AD leaders came out in defense of Nano (they once voted against him). Nevertheless, it is said that the culmination earns with the statements made about Serbia. "We have neither ever killed the Serbs nor have they killed us." Meanwhile, "the democratic government tied us to the Muslims and spoiled our relations with our neighbors." It seems that the "bootlickers'" visit to Belgrade was not simply an aberration on the part of the AD's leaders. Imami said that "we went to Belgrade to avert war." Is it not a wonder that what the whole of Europe has not managed to avert was averted by the AD with the powerful assistance of N. Hoti? Anything can be done with the "youthful optimism" of the AD leaders and N. Hoti's cosmic intelligence.

Annoyed by such statements, some of the people in the hall responded and objected. This also happened because the AD leaders did not reply to all the questions put to them in writing, and the police intervened.

After the objections, the hall erupted in confusion. The irritated section of the audience, about half of it, who could no longer put up with the insults and deceptions about the "blank check," went outside. Meanwhile, others departed at the end of the meeting and followed, from the theater to the Radio Shkoder building, the person who had argued with the meeting's chairmen, hitting him. Some of the latter's friends were nearby, and a quarrel between the two sides broke out. One of them was armed, and fired at the victim in the course of the quarrel. Thus, a 26-year-old became the victim of the AD's hooligan politics. The responsible authorities must investigate this tragic incident. It seems that the deputies without an electorate have begun a campaign of deception in support of the call for new elections issued by the Socialist Party leaders.

They have stated that they might win 15-20 percent in the next elections, but if they continue in this way they will only increase the number of their opponents.

Democratic Party Blamed

AU1901063694 Lezhe KOHA JONE in Albanian 16 Jan 94 p 2

[Statement by the Democratic Alliance issued in Tirana on 15 January: "We Accuse the Democratic Party's Government of a Renewed 2 April in Shkoder"]

[Text] The failed attempt by a group organized by the Democratic Party [PD] to disrupt the Democratic Alliance [AD] meeting with the Shkoder electorate in the Migjeni Theater in the city of Shkoder on 14 January ended tragically in the shooting by PD provocateurs of Gjovalin Cekini, a 26-year-old AD member. On the basis of the fact that this fascist act is a result of the state's oppressive policies against the AD as the most determined and credible opposition group, seeing here a dangerous escalation of the mthods of political struggle used by the ruling party, and convinced that the Albanian nation has chosen the path of tolerance and dialogue in building democracy, the AD accuses:

1. the ruling PD of organizing systematic verbal and physical violence against the AD, illegally making use of the institutions of the Albanian state;

— the parliament of limiting political and other freedoms in Albania by not recognizing the AD parliamentary group and by approving antidemocratic laws;

—Radio-Television, which is used as an instrument of verbal violence against the AD, of not giving the AD a single opportunity to speak for itself;

—the National Intelligence Service of placing under surveillance and attempting to frame AD leaders;

—the police of being under orders to tear down AD propaganda posters.

The PD's orders are to persecute and dismiss from their jobs AD members and sympathizers and to paralyze its normal politics activity, impeding it by means of hooliganism.

2. The AD accuses PD Deputy Chairman Ali Spahiu of being the direct organizer of the group of hooligans and criminals that intervened illegally, disrupted the AD meeting in Shkoder, and finally carried out the murder of Gjovalin Cekini.

3. The AD accuses Sali Berisha, president of the republic, by approving similar activities by the same group at the time of the Socialist Party leader's visit to the same city a few months ago, of encouraging the deeds of these criminals who commuted this murder with his name in their mouths.

4. The AD accuses Prime Minister Meksi and his government, by putting the state authorities under the PD and the influence of criminals, of paralyzing the capacities of the forces of order and the law, thus becoming responsible for a new 2 April in Shkoder. This government, with its illegal privatization, is supporting criminals and thieves to create support for its rule.

5. The AD accuses Albanian Radio-Television and its directors Skender Bucpapaj and Qemal Sakajeva of inspiring a climate of hostility and terror through its attacks and slanders against the AD and its portrayal on the screen of hooligans as heroes in obstructing the political activities of parties.

The AD informs the Albanian public that the killing of Gjovalin Cekini is the murder of one of their sons who had struggled for true democracy and human rights since before December 1990. The AD calls on Albanians not to forget this name, not to be scared by hooligans and criminals, and not to retreat a single step on the road on which we embarked in December 1990. The AD calls on its members and supporters throughout Albania to continue on the road of democracy through dialogue and peaceful methods, to keep cool heads, and to avoid all kinds of provocations intended to encourage violent reactions. Dialogue and tolerance are our weapons. The use of guns and terror of any kind will end in failure. In the hope that ideals of December still occupy a place in the minds and hearts of those in power and of ordinary PD members, the AD calls on these people to dissociate themselves from the world of crime and corruption that surrounds them. The AD wishes to draw the attention of the European Community and democratic states to the need to help and support Albania, asking them to call on President Berisha and Prime Minister Meksi to respect democratic standards in Albania.

'Pro-Serb' Policy Criticized

AU1901064194 Tirana RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE in Albanian 18 Jan 94 p 1

["Observer" article: "The Leftwing Extremists' Campaign Is in Defense of Ramiz and Fatos"]

[Text] The instigators of the Shkoder incident linked by many ties with the world of Crimet after harvesting the tragic "fruits" of their meeting in this city with a murder are still not resting in their continual statements, each more absurd than the last, in the belief that they will thereby make themselves important. Neritan Ceka, known among the people as Neritan Alia, the bootlicker of Milosevic and the denouncer of Astrit Qorri, thinks that his declarations make him credible. Aware that he is branded for many reasons, he thinks that he might ease the burden on himself. It is no use. No water can cleanse his sins nor those who surround him. In mid-January, Shkoder was added to these sins. The Shkoder incident is a continuation of their pro-Serb policy, after the pro-Serb exposition made in the hall, and is an indictment of them in every way. It is the Serbs and their Allies who want the destabilization of Albania, an Albania exhausted by civil war, and an Albania divided on religious lines, to achieve their anti-Albanian aims, easily delivering a fatal blow to democracy in stir country in order to settle accounts in Kosova. It is the Serbs and their allies who are distressed by the trial according to democratic justice of Ramiz Alia and Fatos Nano, the spawn and successors of Enver, who served the Serbs and their allies until his end. These and other related motives also explain what happened recently in Shkoder and, in general, the whole campaign of the left-wing extremists against democracy and the democratic regime in Albania. They are attempting in this way to rescue Ramiz Alias Fates Nano, and others who collaborated in their crimes, theft, and corruption. However, these wretches have erred in their calculations. The justice which put their godfathers in their places will not find it difficult to deal with their vassals and bootlickers, with adventurers who show no sense of responsibility for the destiny of the country and the people.

Imami Condemns 'Fascist Murder'

AU1901072794 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jan 94 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Democratic Alliance General Secretary Arben Imami by Erion Brace in Tirana on 15 January: "Imami Declares: This Is a Typically Fascist Murder"]

[Text] Yesterday two Albanian newspapers, ZERI I POPULLIT and KOHA JONE, reported the murder at about 1500 of the 26-year-old Gjovalin Cekini in the city of Shkoder. In its report, KOHA JONE reported Mr. Imami's view that "The Alliance paid in blood for a peaceful meeting." According to Mr. Imami, Cjovalin

Cekimi was a member of the Democratic Alliance [AD], and a participant at the meeting.

In connection with this shocking incident, I turned to Mr. Arben Imami, AD general secretary.

[Brace] The spokesman of the Public Order Ministry late last night, and today's newspapers, reported a murder in the city of Shkoder yesterday. Because there is little information in the newspapers and the Public Order Ministry's report, please add something.

[Imami] The Public Order Ministry's report is strange, because the background of the incident and its aim and purpose were political. The Public Order Ministry does not normally report the dozens of murders that take place in Albania, but this time it did, saying that this was an ordinary murder with nothing to do with the political background I am talking about. In brief, the chronological course of events was as follows: While we were holding our meeting, about 2030 members of the Democratic Party [PD] who work in the local PD presidium entered. Not receiving the support with which they intended to break up the meeting, they stood up following an order and demonstratively left the hall, shouting the basest insults and slanders. Our people were aroused, and an incident could have occurred. Aware of this, together with Mr. Gjerjgj Zefi, the assembly's deputy chairman, we called on our party's members and supporters not to fall for this provocation. We continued the meeting in an entirely normal fashion for another 30 minutes. When the people left the hall, and obviously those who had remained behind were AD members and supporters, the murder occurred. According to eyewitness descriptions, a car arrived and stopped in front of the Migjeni Theater. Its engine was left running, and someone got out to meet someone else in a Toyota with an official license-plate. At this moment, the people from the hall arrived, and this person turned to the participant in the meeting, saying "Whoever insults Sali Berisha is a so-and-so, and does such-and- such." A minor conflict then followed; the person in question had the revolver he used for the attack constantly drawn. Other people tried to hold him back, stop him, and calm him, and then he committed his crime against a member of our party [words illegible] were together and included the one who commuted the crime, and whose names are known although one must wait for the ministry to issue them, at least one can already be said, here in Tirana without going to Shkoder to check, to be one of the main protagonists of the provocation inside the meeting hall.

The plan was very clear. They entered the meeting to disrupt it, failed in this, went outside, organized themselves, decided to do something, came with the car, left the car engine running, and commuted the crime, while the car drove off and the murderer escaped on foot. The criminals have still not been detained, although, as the police say, they have been identified.

To my mind, this is a murder, a second 2 April. The PD, which was the party that fought against violence and for freedom and democracy, is the party that today organizes all the counter- rallies, mounts provocations, and is creating an atmosphere of political crime. We have felt that political crimes were impending. I have even asked in the parliament, "Why do you not play the game politically, but play with life and death?" However, we will accept this game, and are ready to reply with our lives. The PD, having been the party of the struggle against crime, has become a party that organizes crime at all levels. The corruption that has enveloped the entire PD will naturally result in crime.

Berisha too has particular responsibility, starting from the earlier incident when he asked what the Socialists wanted in Shkoder. One could say the same of anybody: What does the AD want in Shkoder? What do the Republicans want in Shkoder? —as if Shkoder belonged only to the PD or to Sali Berisha. Meanwhile, strong feeling against Sali Berisha has arisen in Shkoder. We will exploit this mood against him. For the television and ATA, which daily issue statements calling the people of our party spies and mercenary dogs, and for a party fanatic who is also corrupt, the idea of defending certain values and murder [passage illegible] is clearly prepared and wound up morally, psychologically, and politically.

[Brace] Mr. Imami, why this time against the AD?

[Imami] We must realize that Shkoder is a citadel of democracy. Shkoder is a city of anticommunism, a city of freedom. Shkoder is a city of serious religious belief (I am not talking here about religious intolerance). Shkoder after all is a city, and the PD wanted to preserve its monopoly at least in Shkoder. It has no doubt conclusively lost its monopoly in Albania, but it wanted to at least preserve its monopoly in Shkoder, and our meeting there, with its substance, support, and splendid level of participation, no doubt touched its nerve. However, I will say one thing that we must remember. One of the murderers, one of the group, was a person who expects to gain something from privatization, at a time when we are speaking out against this privatization, which is a form of theft. Thus, the general political interests of this party coincide with the specific economic interests of corrupt individuals. Thus there is a combination of general and personal interests that leads to crime.

[Brace] What will you do now?

[Imami] It is a little early to talk about further action; we must not behave overhastily. We have a political responsibility because this person was one of our people and we stand by him. We did not succeed in protecting him against this fascist state while he was alive. This murder is typically fascist, because only fascists murder political activists and disrupt political demonstrations by such means. To come back to the question, I say that the party will defend this issue to the end, and we will explain calmly and without haste the means that we will employ. We will issue a statement at a news conference tomorrow. We will send a memorandum to European institutions. We will call on the members of our party not

to retreat a single step in this issue and will plan our political action to the last detail: no retreat toward a restriction of freedom, toward a restriction of rights, no retreat when faced with this state of violence and organized crime.

Berisha Appoints New Health Minister

AU1401163294 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Today, on the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, President of the Republic Sali Berisha decreed the release from his post of Mr. Tritan Shehu, minister of health and environmental protection, as he has been appointed to another position. Mr. Maksim Cikuli has been appointed minister of health and environmental protection.

Maksim Zisa Cikuli was born in 1952 in the city of Korce. He graduated with honors from the Faculty of Medicine of Tirana University in 1974. Until 1979 he worked as general practitioner attached to the Gjegjan mine in Kukes district. Since 1979 he has been working as a teacher in the Faculty of Medicine. He has carried out postgraduate research in France in the field of medical genetics. He is the author of several texts for students and a series of scientific articles in the Albanian and foreign medical press. He has a scientific rank and pedagogical title. He is fluent in several foreign languages. At present he is chief of the Special Pediatrics Service and director of the Tirana University Hospital Center. He is not affiliated to any political party.

Supreme Court Confirms Todor Zhivkov's Sentence

AU1801144394 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] If no extraordinary health problems or other essential reasons emerge, Todor Zhivkov [former Bulgarian Communist Party leader] will have to go to prison within three days. This became clear today after the Supreme Court confirmed his seven-year prison term in connection with Case No. 1 of 1992. In addition to the prison term Zhivkov will have to compensate the state to the tune of 22 million leva. The other defendant in the same case, Milko Balev [former Politburo member and Central Committee secretary] was given an 18-month suspended sentence and was put on probation for four years.

Priorities of Zhelev's Military Office Clarified

AU1401163794 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 8 Jan 94 p 8

[Interview with General Stefan Dimitrov, chief of President Zhelev's Military Office, by Lyubomir Denov; place and date not given: "General Stefan Dimitrov: The President Cannot Send Tanks"]

[Text] [Denov] General Dimitrov, is there a decree that regulates the functions of the president's Military Office, and if there is one, why was it not published?

[Dimitrov] There really is such a decree and it is not such a terrible thing. It is not a secret. The head of state does not issue secret decrees. If it has not been published up until now, it is a result of the Presidency's internal order.

[Denov] Why did you write the letter that explains the prerogatives of the Military Office to the Army chiefs?

[Dimitrov] It was a high time to specify the status of the Military Office. Since we mainly work with the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff, Minister Aleksandrov and General Petrov had to be informed. Democracy requires elements of organization, order, and discipline. The decree outlines the prerogatives of the Military Office, while the letter defines the order of mutual relations between the working entities of the two institutions. If someone is disturbed by regulating relations, then let him say so publicly and explain himself.

[Denov] Was this coordinated with the prime minister?

[Dimitrov] I find it difficult to answer this, because I did not attend all the meetings between the president and the prime minister.

[Denov] Did you seek the opinion of the defense minister and the General Staff chief on the matters invoked in the letter?

[Dimitrov] Of course. We had a joint discussion before the president signed the letter. Different opinions were expressed during the discussion about various formulations of the draft letter. Afterward, the disputed elements were eliminated.

[Denov] Is it true that the chief of the General Staff sharply reacted against this letter?

[Dimitrov] You must ask General Lyuben Petrov about that. This way, we, too, would learn what his objections are regarding anything related to the prerogatives of the president's Military Office.

[Denov] Do you have a good relationship with Minister Aleksandrov and General Petrov?

[Dimitrov] In their activities, the minister of defense, the General Staff chief, and the Military Office must be guided by the Constitution and the country's laws.

[Denov] Does it mean that the president's Military Office obtains leading functions in anything related to the Army?

[Dimitrov] Of course not. The speculations about the prerogatives of the Military Office date back to the first day of its establishment. We have refuted various rumors several times. You only have to look at the letter to become convinced. It explicitly points out that the Military Office has no leading and control functions vis-a-vis the General Staff and the Bulgarian Army. In addition it points out that the Military Office assists the president as a supreme commander in chief in implementing his prerogatives by collecting, analyzing, and summing up information.

[Denov] According to the letter, is the information that the Military Office will receive from the Army leading entities not too serious in anything related to its scope and secrecy? Does this information provide the opportunity to practically activate the Army above the heads of the Defense Ministry and the General staff?

[Dimitrov] No. At first glance, the information that the letter specifies is voluminous, but the frequency of preparing and sending it varies. Please note that the letter talks about copies of documents circulated in the General Staff and the Defense Ministry. Not a single document will be specially prepared for us. The hint that such information could be utilized in order to activate the Army is food for naive people. Placing the Army in various degrees of combat readiness is strictly regulated in the military's hierarchic structure and is absolutely impossible as someone's self-initiative. This also applies to the president's Military Office. Only specific members of the General Staff can place Army units in a state of combat readiness.

[Denov] What document regulates the existence of the president's Military Office?

[Dimitrov] The Military Office was established on the basis of Article 102, Paragraph 3, Item 5 of the Bulgarian

Constitution, which allows the president to determine the order and organization of the services that act next to him.

[Denov] Since you say that the information about the letter was released in a biased manner, could you say who is behind this affair?

[Dimitrov] Those are people who do not care about the country's security, democracy, or proper relations between the state institutions. This is another attempt to drive a wedge between the state institutions' working entities. Those people compromise themselves and demonstrate elementary incompetence and legal nihilism. I think that this is another attempt to destabilize the situation in the country.

Minority in Serbia's 'Western Outlands' Discussed

AU1801211294 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 13 Jan 94 p 6

[Rosa Popova report: "Discussion About the Western Outlands"]

[Text] The situation of the Bulgarian minority in the Western Outlands [in southeastern Serbia] is a controversial and crucial problem for Bulgaria. As a result of political assimilation, the fate of those compatriots is not enviable, as noted in a recent discussion organized by the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] Supreme Council's Commission on Ethnic and National Issues. Representatives of the "Western Outlands" Union, of the Orthodox Church, and of the U.S. Embassy in Sofia participated in the meeting.

After nearly 70 years of neglect, the problem of the Western Outlands is regaining prominence in the eyes of the public, Prof. Momchil Todorov, chairman of the "Western Outlands" Union, declared. In talking about assimilation we should not imply that the number of Bulgarians in those areas is diminishing, but we should take into account the emerging pro-Yugoslav trends and the alienation from their Bulgarian roots and traditions. Nevertheless, in discussing such delicate relations, we should manifest great tolerance for the Republic of Serbia, academician Ilcho Dimitrov pointed out in his statement. The question of the Western Outlands should be dealt with in the context of a general concept on the national question as a whole, Prof. Dimitrov added. The fundamental solution of this issue and of all other problems related to the situation of our compatriots living abroad should be part of a comprehensive Bulgarian state policy on the national question.

By opening up a similar discussion about all the crucial problems related to the so-called Macedonian issue, as well as to the situation of our emigres in Bessarabia and Moldova, the BSP intends to submit a special document related to state policy on the national question.

Army Actions Against Corruption Reported

Supply Officers Dismissed

AU1501145994 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] By decree of President Zhelev, Colonel Valentin Nikolov Popinski was dismissed today from the post of chief of the Defense Ministry's Department for Supplies and Trade. Col. Popinski was said to have committed gross violations in connection with poor control of the fulfillment of contracts and had signed contracts unilaterally, to the detriment of the Defense Ministry.

According to the Defense Ministry announcement, for the same reasons Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov has ordered the dismissal from active military service on disciplinary grounds of Colonel Engineer Stoyan Tsvetkov Tsakov, deputy chief of the Department for Supplies and Trade.

Minister Dismisses Housing Officer

AU1501182494 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] We will wage the campaign against corruption in the Army mercilessly and uncompromisingly—this is the categorical view of Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov.

An announcement by the Defense Ministry Press Center states that facts have been established confirming gross violations during the recent allocation of housing that began on 11 January, connected with certain people enriching themselves at the expense of others.

The announcement further states that a group of 30 officers from the Sofia Garrison came to see the defense minister and explained to him their complaints. Their complaints had also been deposited with the commission supervising sales at the Sofia Garrison. Despite explicit instructions issued by Minister Aleksandrov, the commission chairman, Colonel Georgi Vutov, adopted a rude, unceremonious attitude toward the senior and junior officers. The defense minister went in person to the place were the commission sits and immediately dismissed Colonel Vutov from active military service for violations in carrying out the duties entrusted to him. The minister also ordered the replacement of all the members of the commission.

No Russian Oil Delivered Since Monday

LD0119102393 Berlin DDP/ADN in German 0902 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] Prague (DDP/ADN)—Russian oil deliveries to the Czech Republic and Slovakia have been interrupted since the beginning of the week. According to the Prague-based newspaper LIDOVE NOVINY today, production will halt at the refineries from tomorrow.

According to Vladimir Krasa [name as received], head of the Czech state company Benzina, the interruption is "administrative." For unknown reasons, the private Russian oil exporters have not received new export licenses from the responsible ministries. The Czech refineries in Litvinov, Kralupy, and Pardubice are currently working by using reserves belonging to the Slovak firm Transpetrol. These, however, will last four days at most. After this a crisis staff will have to decide whether oil from the state reserves is to be used or imported from other countries.

Krasa assumes that there will not be a crisis as the Russian side has so far always fulfilled its obligations. Regardless of this, both the government and the Chemapol company, which imports 90 percent of the Czech Republic's oil, are pressing for deliveries to be restarted.

The successors to the CSFR [Czechoslovak Federal Republic] normally receive 82,000 tonnes of oil a day through the "Druzhba" pipeline, of which each state receives around half. The situation at both countries' refineries has been difficult for around two months because of irregular supplies.

Havel on Meeting With Clinton, Visegrad

LD1601182894 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1315 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Interview with Czech President Vaclav Havel by Eva Hulkova at Lany presidential residence; date not given: "Conversations at Lany"—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Hulkova] Mr. President, you have always rather vehemently opposed a concept of "Conversations" that would have us deal with the past week. But this week was marked by the visit of Bill Clinton, and we simply cannot ignore this fact.

[Havel] I think we cannot. I would like to make perhaps two or three minor observations in relation to this visit. As far as the substance is concerned, meaning the future European security arrangement, the political arrangement and the Partnership for Peace plan, I would not touch on it too much anymore. A lot was said about it. I would make only one observation. Voices are often heard that this is not enough, that it is only a form of pacifying us, calming us down, of delaying NATO membership and that the right thing would be to accept us immediately. I think these are quite short-sighted voices because few people are aware that all this places some demands on us. [passage omitted] For example, the Partnership for Peace plan means that our soldiers may have to go fight somewhere occasionally. It means that foreign troops could be here for certain joint exercises. It is difficult to know how the public will react to this. It will also cost some money. It will require making certain psychological, moral, and also material investments. It remains to be seen to what extent our society, our public is ready for it. It seems to me that it is a very well balanced plan, and we should not forget this side of it. On the degree of our capability to take over this common responsibility for Europe, that will primarily depend on how really and fully we are going to be able to be integrated in such structures as NATO.

[Hulkova] When I think of Bill Clinton, it seems to me that compared with other U.S. Presidents he is playing a special and important role. [passage omitted] What kind of man is he? What are his qualities as a statesman? How does he measure up as the U.S. President? After all, this is the most important political post in the world.

[Havel] [passage omitted] My impression was that he was an unusually responsible, sincere, direct, and open man. Although on television, especially during the election campaign, he may appear as a continually smiling television star aware of being surrounded by cameras, I have arrived at the conclusion that he is a sincere man. He is really like that. He is a very frank man who wants to know everything. [passage omitted] He is a very direct man who likes to meet people, and who likes to listen to them. [passage omitted]

All this makes me like him. At the same time it does not mean that he is not a professional. He always finds time to read books on politics, history, the future, and other books. In the White House he is surrounded by a large number of intellectuals and scientists. He is a man who likes to think and who is attempting to see matters in a long term perspective. [passage omitted]

[Hulkova] Let's recall another aspect of Bill Clinton's visit to our country. It has been apparent for some time that the Visegrad countries [Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary] find themselves at a crossroads and that they do not know how to continue. Have all the negotiations that took place provided some kind of an indication of what should happen next?

[Havel] The cooperation between the four was surrounded by an endless number of various speculations, conjectures, and analyses that appeared both in our and foreign press. I think—and I have said this on many occasions—that we are in fact living in a different time now, that the original purpose of the group has been exhausted and fulfilled, as it were, and that the era of grand joint declarations, manifestos, and summits, by which we were demonstrating our indestructible unity, has passed. We had to do this at the time when we were jointly trying to extricate ourselves from Soviet hegemony. That's clear and it has been said on a number of occasions.

I think, however, that the other half of the truth should be voiced, too. The truth is that we will be living side by side with our neighbors for centuries to come, and this is more important than whether our opinions are closer to a particular government or to a particular president of a neighboring country. We must bear the long term perspective in mind. We must be aware of the fact that almost 60 percent of our exports are in fact exports to neighboring countries. [passage omitted]

What is at issue now is finding a new identity and a new form of this regional cooperation that will be in keeping with the present time. The fact is that at the present time, when the interests of individual countries are beginning to differentiate, when differences in the historical identity of these countries are coming to the surface, it is becoming clear that things are slightly different in this period than they were in the initial phase. Thus, cooperation will have to have a different form. It will have to be less manifest. It will have to be a specific cooperation in various spheres, in the spheres where a common minimum of joint interests exists, as our foreign minister puts it. I would like to add to this that we should hold talks even in the spheres where there is a divergence of interests or where our interests differ or where differences exist. We should conduct a lasting political dialogue.

Certain differences between individual countries, which are gradually beginning to emerge, are not a reason for terminating the dialogue. On the contrary, these differences should lead to stepping up the dialogue.

I became aware of this during a presidential dinner, when four presidents of the countries of this group had a very interesting, professional, and long debate. It was dominated by a discussion between President Walesa and President Goncz, whose views were quite different. I then realized how important this type of discussion is. [passage omitted] This contributes to the cleansing of regional climate, which is very important.

My impression is that this meeting, this joint meeting with President Clinton, contributed to our more intensive thinking about new forms, new shapes, and new identities of this regional cooperation in Central Europe.

Voices appeared reproaching the United States for forcing us too strongly into coordination or joint conduct and for not paying enough attention to the fact that we are independent states and that each of us is in a slightly different situation. Although they may well have a point, I would also like to point out that the United States has the experience of the 1,000-year-long hostility between France and Germany. Thousands of disputes came to an end after World War II when West European integration started to form itself. It was the United States that to a considerable extent contributed to this integration under the Marshall Plan. [passage omitted]

To a certain extent perhaps, the United States applies or reflects this experience to Central Europe. I think that this aspect is also noteworthy.

[Hulkova] Mr. President, perhaps it could be said that your considerations are aimed at a meeting in Litomysl where you will meet representatives of not only the Visegrad countries but also representatives of Germany, Austria, and Slovenia.

[Havel] Reports about this meeting have already appeared in newspapers. It might be appropriate for me to comment further on this issue. Recently I, our prime minister, and our foreign minister agreed that we felt that Austria and Slovenia were also an integral part of Central Europe. [passage omitted]

Last year, when attending the opening of the Salzburg Festival, we had a meeting with President Goncz, [Austrian President Thomas] Klestil and President von Weizsaecker. The talks we had were very interesting. There was also a big television discussion. We agreed to meet from time to time and also to invite those who were absent; in other words the Slovak and Polish presidents. [passage omitted]

It was my idea that we could meet in Litomysl. It was in Salzburg that I invited them to visit the Czech Republic. All of them agreed. [passage omitted]

It would be an unofficial meeting. The purpose of this meeting would not be to conclude treaties and agreements and issue declarations. Nothing of the sort. Its purpose would be to contribute to a good regional climate and create a psychologically favorable atmosphere or scope that would make it possible for our executive bodies— the governments—to carry out their work. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Welcomes Partnership for Peace

AU1801143594 Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech 17 Jan 94 p 3

[Report by Petr Bakovsky: "Baudys Described the Partnership for Peace Project as Clinton's Success"]

[Text] Prague—The Partnership for Peace is a call and an offer for closer cooperation among those who will join it. It can create the conditions for establishing a safe zone in Europe, Defense Minister Baudys said.

"A number of critics say that the process is very slow. However, we have been unable to find anything better so far, something that would be accepted by all NATO members," Baudys said and continued: "I see the fact that all parties were able to reach a complete agreement as a significant success of Clinton's administration, and also his own personal success."

According to Baudys, it is also theoretically possible to look at the matter like thus: If NATO decided to admit several new members now, then all the Partnership For Peace processes would have to be started anyway. The only difference would be: We would have security guarantees from the very beginning. Baudys also believes that

guarantees are not an issue at this time. "We can see no actual danger in Europe, for the time being."

Baudys explained what the Partnership For Peace program demands of the army. He said that we would have to find a certain number of very capable young officers to undergo foreign language training. "We would give them a six-month course of intensive language training, international law, and NATO organization. They should acquire the necessary knowledge of coordinating, planning, and organizing activities, so they can represent us in NATO institutions."

The preparation of joint exercises and actions is the second step. Baudys said that several military exercises were agreed with France outside the Partnership For Peace program. Joint exercises with smaller units from Holland have also been planned. Baudys said that in consultations with NATO countries, we were informed beforehand and had time to prepare ourselves.

Baudys described as the most important prerequisite for our joining NATO equipping our army with NATO-compatible communication and telecommunication systems. Replacement of the arsenal will continue in the years to come, but this is not the most important factor.

It is expected, according to the Partnership For Peace program, that individual countries will be able to provide some of their forces in case of need. According to Baudys, apart from other units, the fully professional Rapid Deployment Brigade could be used for this purpose. This brigade is in the process of being established and will be given priority when providing new equipment to army units. The brigade should have some 3,500 people. Baudys sees a problem in the selection of proper people for the brigade. This is why the Defense Ministry is preparing a publicity action to help acquire proper people. The ministry is examining all the possibilities of financing the brigade in such a way as to make service in they brigade attractive.

Says Visegrad Group 'Obsolete'

AU1901064594 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 14 Jan 94 p 1

[Interview with Defense Minister Antonin Baudys by Jan Stetka; place and date not given: "Perhaps We Will Welcome NATO Troops to the Czech Republic"]

[Text] We asked Defense Minister Antonin Baudys some questions in connection with the discussion on the Czech Republic's attitude toward the Visegrad Group countries.

[Stetka] Following President Clinton's visit to Prague, how do you view the possibilities for military cooperation among the Visegrad countries?

[Baudys] The Visegrad grouping is—from our point of view—obsolete. Bulgaria, Romania, and the Baltic states are applying for membership of NATO; perhaps even Slovenia will join them. These countries are asking justifiably, why Visegrad and not us? Close military cooperation among the Visegrad countries narrows down the issue unacceptably. Partnership for Peace is an individual plan, and, therefore, an absolutely correct one. On the other hand, the Czech Republic is the most active propagator of economic cooperation in Central Europe. In my opinion, associating entry into NATO with military cooperation among the Visegrad countries is nonsense.

[Stetka] What do you think of Poland's reservations about alleged Czech individualism?

[Baudys] I understand President Walesa, because his country borders directly on Belarus and the Kaliningrad Oblast, where there is a large concentration of Russian troops. The question is, of course, whether all the members of the Polish cabinet share Walesa's views.

[Stetka] Do you know anything specific yet about Czech participation in Partnership for Peace?

[Baudys] Naturally, we have an idea, because we were consulted on the project in advance. We are planning a six-month course for the military experts who will represent us in NATO headquarters. Last year, we planned joint exercises involving Czech units and a French company and now, within the framework of the Partnership, we are also planning exercises with the Dutch. They will be held this year. It is possible that they will be held in our country.

Explains Army Changes

AU1801121794 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 7 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by Jiri Horacek: "Defense Minister Baudys Evaluates Results of Army Transformation"]

[Text] At a news conference yesterday, Defense Minister Antonin Baudys summarized the results of the transformation of the Army of the Czech Republic. He pointed out that the main task of his ministry was to carry out the transformation of the army without threatening its combat and mobilization readiness and operability.

"Significant reorganization took place. Changes occurred in certain high-ranking Defense Ministry posts," Baudys said. According to him, the officer corps has undergone an extraordinary screening. During the past year, 4,303 officers left the Army—45 percent of them were colonels and lieutenant colonels, and 20 were generals. He said, however, that personnel problems continue because the departure of young officers and NCO's could not be stopped. He reported that new operational levels of command have been established. These changes concern Hradec Kralove tactical air force command, the 4th air defense company, and Stara Boleslav logistics command (Logistics is the science of rear-echelon combat service support using modern methods). The Air Force and Air Defense Command has been abolished, and so was the command of the 2d and

3d air defense divisions. "A new mechanized brigade emerged in Susice as a new standard element of ground forces, and the organization of three more brigades is in the works. One of them will be a rapid deployment brigade, approximately 3,500 men strong," Baudys stated. In a discussion with reporters, he asserted that he maintains the statement he made last year, when he described as traitors to the country all the professional soldiers who approved of the 1968 USSR aggression against Czechoslovakia. "It is not possible in practice to bring about the departure from the army of all these people. There are so many of them that we would have to dissolve the Army, and organize a completely new one," Baudys added.

Klaus Views Partnership, Migration

AU1801200494 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 15 Jan 94 pp 1,3

[Interview with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by Roman Krasnicky in Prague; date not given: "The Regions' Jurisdiction Could Be Like an Explosive"]

[Text] [Krasnicky] Is the Czech Republic ready to take part in the Partnership for Peace plan and in regular military exercises with NATO states?

[Klaus] Partnership for Peace, as a global concept, does not say anything about the frequency of contacts between individual countries and NATO. This will be a matter for the next stage—the conclusion of specific treaties between NATO and the individual countries that want to join the Partnership. Only then will the scope and intensity of this cooperation be specified. Undoubtedly, there will be major differences between countries. Undoubtedly, the Czech Republic's interests will be different than those of Kazakhstan. Therefore, let us not jump the gun. Nevertheless, it is evident that the financial aspect will play a role here. Of course, to assume that this will lead to an increase in our expenditure on defense is unrealistic.

[Krasnicky] Have you seen the actual text of Partnership for Peace?

[Klaus] I have seen it in the form of a xeroxed fax, but I think that, at the moment, there is no need to hurry. The Foreign Ministry will submit the appropriate material to the government at the appropriate time and will also draft a response to the North Atlantic Alliance.

[Krasnicky] There has been talk recently about citizenship for the Volhynian Czechs and Czechs from Kazakhstan have shown an interest in returning to the republic. What is the reason behind the government's caution in dealing with these issues?

[Klaus] The main reason for the caution was—and, to a certain extent, still is—our attempt not to complicate the internal situation in the Czech Republic by unexpected and excessive migration. This was a topical issue mainly during the breakup of Czechoslovakia. At that time, we required unambiguous and precise conditions so that, in the individual human sphere, we could clearly determine who was a citizen of the Czech Republic and who was a citizen of Slovakia. On the other hand, a few individuals—whether Volhynian Czechs or anyone else—are really extreme cases that do not cause any major problems in our country. The principal caution was not directed against them.

[Krasnicky] The government will draw up a concept for the jurisdiction of the future regions or lands before the end of January. Why do you think the law on this jurisdiction has to be a constitutional law? In the opinion of some experts, jurisdiction should be a variable and not something preserved by a constitutional law....

[Klaus] Jurisdiction is a terribly important issue and—as we saw once within the framework of the Czechoslovak state—was the explosive that constantly destabilized relations between the partners. We do not want anything like this to happen in the united and unitary Czech Republic; we do not want to introduce any federalistic and autonomistic elements into it. On the contrary, I would again say that a constitutional law is not necessary to change the border, for example, between south Bohemia and central Bohemia because of a single zigzagging stream whose flow has changed.

Communists: Partnership Leads To 'Rivalry'

AU1801201994 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 94 p 2

["(kou)"-signed report: "The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia: Partnership for Peace Will Lead To Rivalry"]

[Text] Prague—Partnership for Peace will not contribute to cooperation, but, on the contrary, to rivalry. This statement was made by Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia [KSCM] Chairman M. Grebenicek at a news conference. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the Czech Government's immediate agreement to this proposal without a public debate and called for a referendum. According to Deputy Chairman M. Ransdorf, the Partnership will make considerable claims on the Czech Republic's budget. He emphasized the likelihood of a "certain yielding of part of our state sovereignty" without clear security guarantees. According to the KSCM, collective security should be based on the CSCE.

M. Stiborova, chairwoman of the Left Bloc Party, said that Partnership for Peace will not resolve our entry into NATO. In her opinion, not even the expansion of NATO is a path toward collective European security. According to Stiborova, the CSCE should form the basis for European security.

Finance Minister on Budget Surplus

LD1801135094 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] [Announcer] The 1993 state budget has recorded a surplus exceeding one billion crowns. Marie Ruzickova is in the studio with the details.

[Ruzickova] The finance minister [Ivan Kocarnik] said that total revenue, which amounted to 358 billion crowns, meant that the budget's revenue of has been fulfilled by 100.8 percent. Expenditure, amounting to almost 357 billion crowns, was fulfilled by 100.5 percent.

The Czech Republic is the only country, of those that are undergoing the process of transformation, that recorded a budget surplus. Minister Kocarnik thinks this result is a success.

[Begin Kocarnik recording] I regard this result as a success, as a further successful step of transformation in the Czech Republic, which has brought a positive contribution to the overall stabilization of prices, countered inflation, and contributed to achieving the basic objectives we set out for ourselves for the year 1993 [end recording].

[Ruzickova] The budget surplus could have been higher by another 4.6 billion crowns. This sum is the credit we gave to Slovakia in clearing transactions. According to Minister Kocarnik, both sides are considering changes in the [Czech-Slovak] Payments Agreement. These changes would mean a gradual abolition of the so called "old bloc" [stary blok] and a possible widening of the exchange rate margin from 5 to 10 percent. No increase of marginal credit [mezni uver] is envisaged for the time being.

On talks of the Czech-Slovak property commission, Ivan Kocarnik said that this commission should meet in a foreseeable future and outline the final solution to outstanding problems.

Army Personnel Reduction To End in 1995

AU1801202094 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 15 Jan 94 p 2

["(jem)"-signed report: "The Reduction in Army Personnel Will Probably Be Halted Next Year"]

[Text] Prague—The reduction in army personnel will be halted in 1995 at 65,000 men. This corresponds to the treaty on reducing conventional armed forces in Europe. A more substantial reduction had originally been envisaged. The army's significance, however, will increase appreciably, among other things, because of the continuing conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and in the southern regions of the former Soviet Union, said Oldrich Holecek of the Defense Ministry's Press Department. At the moment, the planned number of Czech Army personnel is 92,599. The actual number is somewhat lower. Roughly a third of the army is made up of career soldiers. In two years, however, professionals should make up 50 percent of the army, while soldiers on their basic service should make up the other 50 percent.

SNS Votes No Confidence in Chairman Cernak

LD1501210994 Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A short while ago our reporter Yveta Benikova telephoned us to say that a vote of confidence in Ludovit Cernak, chairman of the Slovak National Party [SNS] has just been taken. Out of 52 delegates, 13 cast a vote of confidence, eight delegates abstained, and 22 delegates cast a vote of no confidence. On the basis of that vote the Central Council called on Ludovit Cernak to resign his post. A vote on whether to recall the party's deputy chairmen and the central secretary from their posts is being held at the moment.

Deputy Chairman Resigns

LD1501203994 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The extraordinary meeting of the central council of the Slovak National Party [SNS] is taking place in Bratislava today. Our collaborator, Renata Havranova, an editor of the daily PRACE has telephoned us the following report.

[Begin Havranova recording] [passage omitted] Immediately after the meeting opened, Igor Uhrik resigned his post as SNS deputy chairman. In a written statement on his resignation, he said that he was driven to taking that step by the group's dirty methods, which centered around Deputy Prime Ministers Prokes and Andel.

According to Uhrik, apart from lies and punching below the belt, a certain group was not shrinking away from drawing a picture of bloody conflicts in southern Slovakia only in order to depose the party's leader, Ludovit Cernak. In his statement he has rejected the destructive policy of Vladimir Meciar. I do not mean to put a mark of legitimacy on this meeting by my presence when it is apparent that corruption is one of the main factors, Uhrik told Czech radio.

The fact is that SLOVENSKY DENNIK today published under the heading: The price of Cernak's head, names of SNS members who have received letters of appointment to lucrative posts in the state administration and other posts. The first name on the list is Vitazoslav Moric, who, in his own words, has the post of head of Armex holding company, which exports arms abroad, in his pocket. As a reward for removing Cernak, the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia has offered Jozef Prokes the post of minister for foreign affairs and to Marian Andel the post of deputy speaker of the Slovak Parliament, currently held by Ludovit Cernak. In play are state secretaries [deputy ministers] posts, the head of the Office for Labor Safety, and chairman of a parliamentary committee, as well as promises made by the ruling movement to where and to whom the post of head of the State Inspection Office will not go.

Those whose names have been listed in the daily ignore with a smile questions about the truthfulness of the published article. No one has, however, denied the report. Cernak said in an informal conversation that the SNS congress will certainly be convened, apparently in February. [end recording]

Polls: Hungarian Support for Autonomy Growing

AU1801194494 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 14 Jan 94 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "From Yesterday's Briefings" column: "Christian Democratic Movement: Nagorno Karabakh in Slovakia?"]

[Text] According to Frantisek Miklosko, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement, the course of the Hungarian ethnic minority's rally in Komarno [on 8 January] was controlled by the Coexistence Movement. He also said that the Hungarian language enclave to the south of Nitra was reminiscent of Nagorno Karabakh. Whereas in 1990 7 percent of Hungarians in southern Slovakia advocated political autonomy, in September 1993 this had increased to 45 percent, and the latest polls indicate that this percentage is growing. "If the Government of the Slovak Republic acts without a concept in its ethnic policy, without talks, and irrationally, a political ghetto and a scarcely controllable situation will arise in southern Slovakia, which will ultimately evolve into an irredentist movement. The borders of this irredentist movement were mapped out in Komarno on 8 January," Frantisek Miklosko declared.

Official Says Hungarians Not Seeking Secession

AU1701101094 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Jan 94 p 4

[Interview with Vojtech Bugar, chairman of the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, by Jan Zizka in Komarno on 8 January: "We Do Not Want To Secede From Slovakia"]

[Text] Komarno—In the course of Saturday's [8 January] assembly of elected representatives of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia, held in Komarno, Vojtech Bugar, chairman of the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement [MKDH], granted an interview to HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. The MKDH is the coalition partner of the Egyutteles [Coexistence] Movement; both movements jointly represent the Hungarian minority in the Slovak Parliament.

[Zizka] Do you think that today's assembly might exacerbate relations between Hungarians and Slovaks?

[Bugar] For a whole month, someone has been persuading Slovak citizens that what we are doing is anticonstitutional and that we are about to proclaim territorial autonomy. Naturally, this is not true. How can an assembly of citizens, irrespective of their nationality,

exacerbate the situation? We are not adopting any memorandum "against someone" but "for something." The situation, in my opinion, will not come to a head.

[Zizka] What was your movement's share in this undertaking?

[Bugar] The organizer is the Association of Zitny Ostrov [Rye Island, Hungarian-inhabited area in southern Slovakia] Towns and Villages. The MKDH and Egyutteles are actually only "allies." We joined the initiators and tried to help them organizationally. The assembly has been addressed by mayors and representatives of self-administration bodies, not by political parties.

[Zizka] The view exists that, outwardly, you dissociate yourselves from this undertaking somewhat, while in reality you are the spiritual fathers of this assembly.

[Bugar] We definitely do not dissociate ourselves from it; we only point out that this is not a rally of political parties.

[Zizka] Is the idea of territorial self-administration realistic at this time, in your opinion?

[Bugar] The terms territorial autonomy or province are not even mentioned in the statements adopted by this assembly. Quite the contrary, it is repeatedly stated in them that all problems must be addressed within the framework of the territory of the Slovak Republic. The new territorial arrangement should result in exactly the same powers [for local self-administration bodies] in the south of Slovakia as in purely Slovak regions. However, the citizens of Hungarian nationality should not be dissipated [rozdrobeni] as provided for by the government's current project. I think that in pointing this out, we are only making use of our constitutional right.

[Zizka] So how do explain that in the assessment of your steps, the view also keeps cropping up that you are demanding an independent province?

[Bugar] A mistake occurred in that in the first appeal issued by the organizers of the assembly, the word "tartomany" was used, which can also be translated as province. (Tartomany can be translated as province or area—editor's note.) We often explained this, but the explanation never appeared in the newspapers. To this day, Slovak constitutional officials have not accepted that the organizers are not after a province or territorial autonomy, let alone secession from Slovakia.

Meciar Statements on Minority Criticized

LD1801152294 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Slovak Prime Minister Meciar has made some harsh and not overly diplomatic statements about the demands and rights of the Hungarian minority. Incidentally, with this he has also set himself against the more moderate stance of the Slovak head of state. Ildiko Nagy reports from Bratislava:

[Nagy] Certain political forces exceed the limits of tolerance when they demand collective rights for the Hungarians of Slovakia. If in this way they want to increase tension, they must reckon with the fact that they are confronting the power of the state. There will not be any kind of province; we will guarantee that. And this country will not voluntarily give up as much as an inch of its territory, because that would lead to a Central European conflict.

These remarks were made by Vladimir Meciar at a discussion he held with workers of the Slovak Defense Ministry.

In connection with bilingual placename signs he stated: The government's wish is for the use of the Slovak name, translated into the language of the minority, and it does not agree with the proposal coming from the Castle [Slovak Presidency], which recommends that the minorities should use any name that suits them.

Minority rights are above average in Slovakia, stated the Slovak prime minister, according to whom Bill Clinton also rejected collective rights at the conversation he held with him in Prague. For this reason Vladimir Meciar trusts that the part dealing with the inviolability of borders will also be included in the Slovak-Hungarian interstate treaty, which is under preparation. [passage omitted]

Government, Council of Europe Conclude Talks

LD1801180694 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1500 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Council of Europe experts today ended two-day talks with representatives of the Slovak Government on a government-sponsored bill on the territorial administrative division of Slovakia. Renata Havranova, editor of PRACE daily, reports from Bratislava:

[Havranova] (Mario Martins), head of the delegation of Council of Europe experts, noted that since his first visit last April, considerable progress on the part of the Slovak bodies has been noted in tackling territorial administrative division. Council of Europe experts are of the opinion that the proposed integration of state administration on a horizontal level could improve not only its efficiency, but also the coordination of branch activities and, above all, relations among citizens. Slovakia should speed up the process of decentralization so that appropriate laws can be put into practice prior to local elections. Experts consider as too liberal the principle of voluntarism in the cooperation of self-administration bodies when setting up offices. The Slovak Republic should safeguard the standard level of state administration by laws.

The experts pointed out that the problem of national minorities cannnot be solved by artificial division of the state into regions. They consider the geographical spread of minorities as one of the many factors of the reform. Representatives of the Council of Europe recommended

permanent dialogue, above all, with the Hungarian minority. The problems of this minority, in their view, could become a question of human rights.

Andrejcak, NATO Official Discuss Partnership

LD1801230694 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 2030 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] The Partnership for Peace program was the main subject of talks between Slovak Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak and Lieutenant General Henning von Ondarza, commander in chief of NATO Allied Forces Central Europe. According to Imrich Andrejcak, Slovakia cares for a dignified presentation of the program in which all NATO member states would be interested. Henning von Ondarza asked for Slovakia's contribution to drafting new legal norms compatible with laws of the Alliance member states.

Unemployment Reached 14.44 Percent in Dec 1993

AU1801191194 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 14 Jan 94 p 24

[TA SR report: "Unemployment: 14.44 Percent; 368,095 People in the Slovak Republic Are Jobless"]

[Text] Bratislava—Unemployment totaled 14.44 percent in December, with the number of unemployed job seekers reaching 368,095 at the end of the month. According to data provided by J. Svolik, press secretary of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and the Family, to a TA SR correspondent, the number of unemployed registered with labor offices increased by 10,310, that is, 2.88 percent, in the course of December, compared with November.

Government Discusses Funding for NATO Plan

WS1901105794 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Jan 94 p 2

[Report by Ma.S.: "Looking for Resources for the 'Partnership'"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has proposed an amendment to the deputies' bill on amending the Small Constitution. In line with this version, the government would present the "Report on the Condition of the State" on 30 June and not toward the end of March. The ministers decided that in the first quarter of the year the tax-free wage increase would be 1.5 percent. The Ministry of National Defense [MON] and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have set up a working group which is tasked with analyzing the "Partnership for Peace" initiative.

No decisions have been made with regard to this issue. At the government session on Tuesday [18 January], members discussed the results of the summit meeting in Prague. In the near future, deputy ministers of national defense and foreign affairs are supposed to "prepare conclusions for decisions" concerning the "Partnership for Peace." Council of Ministers Secretary Maciej Graniecki estimated that this would take from three to four weeks.

In a radio interview, Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak explained that the "Partnership" formula would be fixed by the partners during negotiations. Thus, the government cannot decide to participate in the program; it can merely decide whether to take part in work on it.

Just before the session, head of MON Piotr Kolodziejczyk told journalists that our Army needs 500 billion zlotys to participate in the "Partnership." "Poland can afford it." However, in line with information we obtained, the prime minister does not want the expenditures on the program to be an additional burden on this year's budget. This would mean that the amount of money that has been earmarked for these ministries in this year's budget bill would have to be smaller, or that the additional money would have to be found "outside" (in various funds, for instance).

Ministers suggest that the "Report on the Condition of the State," which they are obliged to draw up by the bill on amending the Constitution, be presented by the government toward the end of June and not on 31 March. Discussion on the "report" would then coincide with debate on the vote of acceptance of accounts for the previous year. It will be easier to prepare the "report" at that time because the Central Office of Statistics will have submitted all its data by that time.

In line with the Tuesday resolution of the Pawlak Cabinet, the prime minister's Legislative Council is supposed to comprise fewer members: 35 instead of 60. The resolution also envisions departing from permanent working groups of the council. They are supposed to be replaced by ad hoc groups of experts. The council's members will receive fixed amounts of money. So far they have not been receiving any remuneration.

If the Sejm accepts the government's proposal, the National Atomic Energy Agency will be financed directly from the state budget. So far it has been receiving money exclusively from the coffers of the Atomic Energy Research Committee.

For the last time, the government set a monthly index of wage increase that is tax-free. In line with the decision of the Sejm, after the first quarter the popiwek [tax on excessive wage increases] will be abolished.

Danger of Accelerated Inflation Noted

WS1801150494 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Jan 94 p 1

[Report by K.B.: "Inflation Acceleration"]

[Text] The average net salary in the enterprise sector was 4,312,100 zlotys in December. That figure is 15.6-percent higher than in November. At the same time, according to the Central Office of Statistics [GUS], the prices of consumer goods and services rose by 5.6 percent; food prices increased by 8.9 percent. In all of 1993 (from December to December), net salaries increased by 34.4 percent, whereas consumer prices rose by 37.6 percent.

Comparison of the salary and price increases shows that in all of 1993, real wages in the enterprise sector dropped by 3.2 percent. In the last three months (December to September) [as published], net salaries in enterprises increased by 26.5 percent; at the same time, consumer prices rose by 11.9 percent. Thus, in the last quarter, real wages in enterprises went up by 14.6 percent. This creates the very real danger of more rapid inflation in the first few months of 1994.

GUS also reported on Monday [17 January] that there were 2,889,600 registered unemployed people in December, 1.5 percent more than in November. The official unemployment rate in December was 15.7 percent.

Politicians Welcome NATO 'Partnership'

AU1801205494 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Jan 94 p 8

[Statements by Ion Ratiu, vice president of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party, Petre Roman, president of the Democratic Party (National Salvation Front), and Niculae Spiroiu, minister of national defense, to journalists Christiana Terenche and Clementina Filip on NATO's Partnership for Peace offer; place and date not given: "Reactions to Partnership for Peace"]

[Text]

Ion Ratiu, President of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Chamber of Deputies: "The Responsibility Is Ours"

This is the best solution we could have hoped for, since the alternative would have been to have the Visegrad countries immediately accepted under the NATO umbrella. In such a situation, we would have been left outside the Western defense system and would have inevitably had to gravitate toward the CIS. Although it is not perfect from our viewpoint, since it does not offer us firm guarantees, the "Partnership for Peace" project gives us the opportunity to gradually move toward fulfilling the minimum requirements for our integration in the alliance. At the same time, the "Partnership for Peace" means that no discrimination is being made between the former communist countries in Eastern Europe. Romania has announced in advance its intention of accepting the "Partnership for Peace" formula. The only question mark remains whether NATO might not subjectively decide, in the forthcoming future, that the Visegrad countries are capable of qualifying, while we are not. Therefore, it is up to us to prove that we are a positive asset for the alliance in this part of Europe. Romania has now the possibility of proving that it deserves to be included in NATO. The responsibility is ours, hence our task is to prove that we can qualify for integration in the alliance.

Petre Roman, NATO rapporteur for Eastern Europe: "The Time Factor Plays an Essential Role"

The "Partnership for Peace" is a compromise between two obvious trends and situations currently prevailing in Europe. On the one hand, the very pressing request of the former communist countries, including Romania, to accede to the status of NATO member and, on the other hand, Russia's categorical rejection of an eventual expansion of NATO. The argument of the former communist countries—an argument which I also sustained before various international forums—is that Russia remains an exceptionally great power, with a very strong military machine and a pretty vague new military doctrine, while the old strategy linked to the Soviet imperialist spirit is still prevalent. Russia claims that the entire process of democratization and reform is going to be endangered by NATO's expansion, which would be tantamount to an expansion of the bloc policy, something that prevailed during the Cold War period. What is certain is that we are left with the feeling of a possible revival of Russian imperialism, for reasons that are well-known in our history. Therefore, I believe that the target of our integration in NATO—until we become full-fledged members—is the main task of the Romanian foreign policy. On the other hand, the solution with the "Partnership for Peace" only offers some thinking time off to everybody. The United States cannot accept the viewpoint of the Russian imperialism and is obliged to make all efforts to dissociate itself from such a trend. It is obvious that the time factor plays an essential role. The revival of imperialist trends would mean a lot of sorrow and material sacrifice for the Russian people. The "Partnership for Peace" also emphasizes another trend, that of concrete U.S. disengagement from Europe. The United States has major problems, economic and particularly social. The same applies to Western Europe. The problem is the following: In this precarious economic context, on what terms can security be ensured? One cannot forget that NATO is not only a political body, but mainly a military one. Therefore, ensuring a balance also presupposes deterrence, particularly deterrence of the Russian imperialist tendencies. Consequently, the functioning of the "Partnership for Peace" scheme implies the achievement of its declared goal. In practical terms, it means deterring any influences and tactics through which Russia may attempt to pull the ropes in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe.

Lieutenant General Niculae Spiroiu, Minister of National Defense: "The Romanian Military Is Capable of Integrating in NATO"

In my opinion, the "Partnership for Peace" is a much better solution than the discriminatory admittance of East and Central European states to NATO, provided that it is a provisional step and permits access to the European defense structures. From our viewpoint, that is from the viewpoint of the Romanian military body, I believe that it is capable of integration in the military structures of the alliance's member states, thanks to the reform measures it has adopted thus far.

Karadzic Declares Formal Sovereignty of Serbs

AU1801163594 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, has disclosed the new platform for negotiations with the Croatian and Muslim sides in Geneva, which withdraws the concessions given to Muslims earlier because they have rejected the proposal offered for solving the crisis. In the continuation of the peace process the republic of Srpska will maintain the following positions, which take into consideration the actual situation.

The republic of Srpska is a sovereign and independent state established on the basis of the universal right of a people to self-determination. It will retain the right to association and unification. The capital of the republic of Srpska is Serbian Sarajevo. The borders of the republic of Srpska correspond to the actual situation, which includes access to the sea, to which the republic of Srpska has a right on the basis of the Serbian Declaration of the St. Germaine Peace Treaty and other international documents. In the interest of compressing territory, the borders with the Muslims can be adjusted on the basis of a political agreement, which would take into account communications and other needs. The borders with the Croats will be defined within the framework of a solution for the entire Serbian-Croatian conflict. The republic of Srpska will participate in the peace process, but it will insist on equal treatment which means that the sanctions have to be lifted and the threats against the Serbs have to stop. Any violation of the republic of Srpska's integrity will be taken as an act of aggression and [the Serbian republic] will respond according to regulations of international war law.

These are excerpts from the platform adopted at yesterday's session of the republic of Srpska assembly in Bijeljina.

UN, UNHCR Officials Oppose Air Strikes

AU1801143994 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Geneva, Jan 18 (AFP)—A senior UN representative has recommended against using allied warplanes in Bosnia-Herzegovina as proposed by NATO to relieve trapped UN soldiers and reopen a key airport, officials said here Tuesday [18 January]. UN officials confirmed the Bosnian Serbs had already agreed to the replacement of some 180 Canadian troops stranded for six months in the eastern enclave of Srebrenica, making military action unnecessary. The assessments were contained in a report handed Monday to UN secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali by Yasushi Akashi, his special representative for the former Yugoslavia, the officials said. [passage omitted]

Marrak Goulding, deputy UN secretary general for political affairs, was dispatched to Brussels on Tuesday to brief Manfred Woerner, secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, on the UN plans. UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata welcomed Akashi's call to avoid air strikes on the Serbs. "It was not a solution," she told AFP. "It would have been an all-out war and what do we do after that?" [passage omitted]

Representative to UN Criticizes Cot Withdrawal

AU1901115094 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] London, Jan 19 (AFP)—Bosnia's ambassador to the UN Mohammed Sacirbey strongly criticized Wednesday [19 January] France's decision to recall its outspoken UN commander in former Yugoslavia and accused the UN of wanting to maintain the status quo in his war-torn country.

"It seems that what certain people within the UN system try to do is always always find a new fresh general not as creative as the previous one," Sacirbery said during a BBC interview. "It seems any time a commander in Bosnia finally is convinced that the status quo needs to change, that's when someone decides the commander himself needs to be changed." Sacirbey was reacting to France's annoucement Tuesday that it was pulling out General Jean Cot from ex-Yugoslavia by the end of March and replacing him with another general.

UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali had asked for Cot to be replaced before his mandate ends on June 30 and had criticized the general for asking to be given the power to order air strikes. Sacirbey said Western powers have continously overlooked their stated commitment to Bosnia. "It seems everyone is eager to forget the commitments made by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)," he said.

According to a UN Security Council resolution adopted in May 1993 Butrus-Ghali is the only person that can call for NATO air strikes in former Yugoslavia.

ICRC Halts Banja Luka Work 'Indefinitely'

AU1901084094 Paris AFP in English 2151 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Geneva, Jan 18 (AFP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross on Tuesday [18 January] suspended indefinitely its relief operations in the area of Banja Luka in Bosnia after an bomb destroyed one of its vehicles. A spokesman in the Serb-controlled town told AFP that the vehicle had been blown up early Tuesday outside an apartment of two ICRC employees but the blast caused no casualties. "This attack raises serious problems of security," said Pierre Gauthier, an ICRC spokesman in Geneva. Loyal authorities have opened an enquiry into the attack, the spokesman said. The ICRC has about 25 workers in the northwestern town, which is a base for supplying both Moslem and Serb populations in the area.

Sarajevo Accuses UNHCR of 'Underworld' Tactics

AU1801201594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The members of the [Sarajevo] City Council have assessed the latest round of humanitarian aid as one of the worst so far. That is why a meeting was organized yesterday with Tony Land, chief of the UNHCR office in Sarajevo. Mayor Muhamed Kresevljakovic asked Mr. Land whether the obvious reduction in the humanitarian aid represented yet another form of pressure on the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities, and whether the UNHCR had merged with the European underworld, which normally resorted to such tactics.

Tony Land vehemently rejected this, justifying the increasingly poor deliveries to the Saralians by the wintry conditions, which limit the number of flights, by the frequent firing at UNHCR aircraft, and the lack of land corridors. The representatives of the city authorities proposed to Land that on one day no flour should be brought into the city, but instead all the flights should be used to bring proteins and sugar into Sarajevo. Land said that he had no say in the kind of goods that were delivered by air.

All in all, the meeting with the chief of the Sarajevo UNHCR office was assessed as unsatisfactory. That is why the members of the Sarajevo City Council have sent another letter from today's session to UNHCR's Sadako Ogata, in which they inform her about the very difficult humanitarian situation in Sarajevo, asking her to do something improve it. [passage omitted]

HVO Starts 'Ethnic Cleansing' in Western Mostar

AU1801201494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Report by Alija Behran from Mostar]

[Excerpts] Convoys of expelled Bosniak Muslims are again arriving from the western part of Mostar, which is partly controlled by Boban's Ustasha units and partly by the Croatian Army, in a new wave of ethnic cleansing of the non-Croatian population. Two nights ago, the defenders of the city received six of our fellow citizens on the demarcation line in the People's Revolution Boulevard [Bulevar Narodne Revolucije]. They were ruthlessly expelled by HVO fighters late at night, without even being allowed to take with them the most basic belongings. At 1330 today, another six people—mostly women, children, and old folk—arrived in the eastern, free part of the city across the [word indistinct] bridge from the direction of the airport [word indistinct]. They were forcefully evicted from their homes. Boban's fighters came wearing hoods over their heads, these expelled Mostar people told me, with the obvious motive of looting and moving into other people's homes. [passage omitted]

The [Mostar] War Presidency sees this latest wave of ethnic cleansing of the Bosniak Muslims from the western part of Mostar as part of the long-term project to change completely the demographic structure of the Neretva River Valley. The final outcome is to have a Croatian majority in the Mostar commune and the Neretva River Valley, who would then—in the final stage of breaking up Bosnia-Herzegovina— decide in a referendum to live in the Croatian state. [passage omitted]

HVO Command Center Views Central Bosnia

AU1801211594 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 94 p 7

["Exclusive" interview with Colonel General Ante Roso, HVO Command Center commander; place and date not given: "We Have Defended the Vitez-Busovaca Corridor!"]

[Text] The reason for the interview with Colonel General Ante Roso, commander of the Command Center of the Croat Defense Council [HVO], was the continued Muslim aggression against Croat areas in central Bosnia. This was his first exclusive interview for SLOBODNA DALMACIJA following the negotiations between Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic in Bonn.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] In spite of the latest negotiations between Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic, we heard on Tuesday morning [11 January] that the Muslim army was continuing the attacks on the HVO troops in central Bosnia.

[Roso] Yes, this information is correct. The Muslim army continued the attacks on Croat territories at Vitez, Novi Travnik, and Busovaca. It is certain, which the information from the ground has confirmed, that the Muslims will not be give up their ambitions. Apart from attacking almost all our defense lines, they are also preparing new attacks. We know that their plans to attack Kiseljak have been completed.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] How do the HVO troops respond to this, and what is the current situation in central Bosnia?

[Roso] We respond the way we have to in order to survive. We can only survive by fighting and defending ourselves. I would say that we Croats have a genetic will to survive, but also the will for peace, and certainty about success, because we know that what we are defending belongs to us. I can say that I am impressed by the willingness and morale of my troops, which have warded off all aggressor attacks.

Saving the Hostages

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Is the information that the Muslims have managed to cut off the communication between Vitez and Busovaca, true?

[Roso] This information is incorrect. What is correct is that they had occupied several houses, but our troops, in a counterattack, retrieved the lost positions at Buhine Kuce. I must point out that the members of the English battalion, whom we had had several complaints about, this time helped us get out the civilians, which we are very grateful about. During the last Muslim attacks at the area of Buhine Kuce, the Muslim army, reinforced by some 200 foreigners from Islamic countries, took away 35 hostages, most of whom are women. We are doing everything to save these hostages and find out what happened to the 72 missing Croats from Krizancevo Selo.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] You have said that, during the attack at Buhine Kuce, the MOS [Muslim Defense Forces] had been reinforced by foreigners from Islamic countries. We would like to know how they get to the Muslim areas in Bosnia.

[Roso] They are transferred in various ways by humanitarian convoys.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Ground reports speak of the Muslims having violated international rules of war. What does this concern?

[Roso] They do violate all the rules of war. In the attacks at Krizancevo Selo, Lazine, and now at Buhine Kuce, but also elsewhere, they were using active chemical substances and poison gases. To protect themselves, our defenders as well as the civilian population have to use masks and wet cloths during the Muslim attacks. These are superhuman efforts, and I am sure that the resistance of the Croats of central Bosnia is representative of the Croat national struggle. It is an example of Croat sacrifice and togetherness. I believe in them, and would like to use this opportunity to tell them to hold on and that there are no changes of what I promised them in Kiseljak. My goal is to preserve the Croatian people, and I will use every available means to prevent the enemy, whatever they may be called, from pushing us out of our historically Croatian territories. Regardless of the many enemies, Croats have no choice; they have to defend their territories in Bosnia.

A Message to the Croats

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Is that a message to the Croatian defenders and Croatian people in central Bosnia?

[Roso] Not only to them, but to all Croatian people. I would like to use this opportunity to invite all Croats to help in the defense of Croatian territories in Bosnia, because without these territories there is no Croatia. I would like to appeal to Croats abroad, from the United States and Canada to Australia, to help the Croatian people's just fight in Herceg-Bosna through promotional activities. I would like to tell them not to conduct politics in bars. There is no such thing as a political prescription, but there is such thing as concept [as published], which is appearing with united forces. My motto is 'Viribus unitis'. The Americans, Germans, and other nations have realized that. Everyone has, except some of our fanatics, and it would be good if they were imitated, if only once. I feel bad about not having political cohesion and political culture when it comes to the Croatian people.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] After the negotiations between Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic, what will be the reactions of the Croats in Herceg-Bosna?

[Roso] The Croats will again respect all international decisions, although every time we have presented the geostrategic reality in the Balkans, the international community has not taken it seriously. I find it very strange and hard to understand the actions of our old Europe, which has failed to understand that this is a realistic political time in which the Croatian people are demanding their share of the European equation. I would also like to say that in this war of the Muslim army against the Croatian people there has also been extremist Islamic fascism, which is a threat to Europe itself. I would not like to be misunderstood. The Muslims as a people are not a problem; it is only some of them who are inclined toward this extremist Islamic fascism, which now appears in a new context. The Muslim leaders must realize that in these areas there can be no other reality except a contemporary European one.

[Box, p 7]

Heroic Fighting

"In Croatia, especially in the Croatian media, there is little emphasis on the problems of Croats in the besieged enclaves, who have not received any aid in months. There is also little talk of the crimes committed against the Croats of Herceg-Bosna. It hurts me that there is so little mention of the heroic Croatian fighting in the besieged enclaves around Turija, Zepce, Vares, and Usora. These people and the brigades that will not give up a meter of their territory to the enemy should be congratulated."

The Franciscans

"I would like to ask the Franciscans of Bosna Srebrena to once again show determination in saving the Croatian people in Bosnia. They have done so many times in history, and at this moment the Croatian people in Herceg-Bosna expect them to do it again. We especially need them to help us with food, because our people in central Bosnia are hungry."

The Arrows

"I hold the arrows of Croatian youth in my hand. Naturally, I do not use them. My goal is to preserve each

Croatian life, as well as the Croatian people. I will do everything to stop the exodus of Croats."

UN Convoys Encounter Civilian Blockades

AU1801163394 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, Jan 18 (AFP)—The humanitarian situation is "alarming" in central Bosnia and "desperate" in the besieged Moslem-held town of Maglaj, in the north, a UN official said here Tuesday [18 January]. For the third day running Tuesday aid convoys headed from the Adriatic to central Bosnia had to be called off because roads were blocked by demonstrating civilians in Moslem-held areas, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Kris Janowski said here.

On Monday, some 300 people held up a food convoy between Zenica and Kakanj, central Bosnia, and police had to fire into the air to disperse them, he said. Last week, three UNHCR convoys were attacked in Moslem-held areas, notably between Gornji Vakuf and Novi Travnik, and a British armoured vehicle had to fire into the air to disperse civilians, the spokesman also said. UNHCR representatives suggested civilians were angry at the way food was distributed by the Bosnian authorities. [passage omitted]

Serb-Muslim Clashes Reported East of Mostar

LD1801151994 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Zdenko Vranjes reporting for Croatian radio. [passage omitted]

Mostar is quiet, but sporadic explosions can be heard from the foothills of Mount Velez [east of Mostar]. According to the Serbian media, Serbian forces have launched an artillery attack on Muslim positions on the foothills of Mount Velez. Radio Nevesinje [Serb-held town east of Mostar] reports that Serbian forces have responded to an artillery attack launched by the Muslim army on Cobanovo Polje near Nevesinje. According to this report, two Serbian soldiers were killed in the attack. Serbian military sources have reported that the Muslims are massing their forces on the foothills of Mount Velez. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Criticizes European Resoluteness

94AE0061A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 30 Dec 93 p 8

[Interview with Bosnian Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubljancic by Jamil Rufa'il in Skopje and Eyup Stetkovac in Belgrade; date not given: "Europe Not Firm With Serbs and Croats"]

[Excerpt] Foreign minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Irfan Ljubljankic, has criticized the European Union's irresolute position toward his country's problem and expects the Parliament of Bosnia-Herzegovina to reject the partition of the capital, Sarajevo. He added, in an exclusive telephone interview with AL-HAYAH from his office in Sarajevo:

"We have warned the European Union that the signatures of the Serb and Croat parties cannot be relied upon unless they are accompanied by international resoluteness to force them into compliance and implementation. The Europeans, however, have not paid attention, which has led to the failure of the last truce and the continuation of obstacles to humanitarian aid convoys."

The Bosnian foreign minister discussed the question of Sarajevo, saying that the presidential commission still lacks a final position in this regard, pending the decision of the Parliament of Bosnia-Herzegovina. "It is certain, however, that its decision will reject any partition of the capital."

He mentioned the city of Mostar in the south of the country, whose population is 40 percent Muslim, 38 percent Croatian, and 22 percent Serbian, explaining that the Croats had expressed their readiness to study its partition, under pressure from the European Union, "but so far they have not shown any goodwill."

He asserted that the Bosnian government still stood by its decision not to negotiate over an outlet to the sea at the Prevlaka peninsula, "because it is absolutely unacceptable to us." He pointed out that in the ongoing contacts with the Croats over the outlet, it had been decided that Bosnian Prime Minister Dr. Haris Silajdzic would meet with Croat Foreign Minister Mate Granic in Vienna on January 3 to discuss the question of Niyum, and reaching this port through Croatian territory. He said that when this problem is solved, the fate of the agreement will be deadlocked in the coming talks set for the 18th [of January] in Geneva. [passage omitted]

Martic 'Would Not Recognize' UN Zones

AU1801204594 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Report by Predrag Sarac from the Kordun-Banija region]

[Excerpt] Judging by everything that has been offered so far at the numerous campaign rallies, the Krajina citizens are facing a crucial decision because they must decide between two diametrically opposed plans: Milan Martic's, based on the commitment to a Krajina integrated into a single Serbian state, and Milan Babic's, whose program threatens to isolate the republic of Serbian Krajina.

This was particularly evident at promotional rallies of presidential candidate Milan Martic, also attended by members of the executive headquarters [not further specified], in the Kordun-Banija towns and villages. Talks with academician Mihajlo Markovic [Socialist Party of Serbia deputy in Serbia], who answered the Krajina citizens direct questions, elicited particular attention and approval.

[Begin Markovic recording] I think it is really disgraceful that anyone living in the Krajina today can think and publicly claim that there is a chance of Serbia betraying or selling out the Krajina. I think that this absolutely out of the question; after all, Serbia and the Serbian people have been exposed to sanctions and threats of military intervention, and various other modes of punishment, but they never for a moment relented, nor will they ever relent in defense of all Serbian people. [end recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister, as presidential candidate, can you tell us something about the fate of the pink zones [UN Protected Areas], and, if you win, how you plan to resolve the issue of the pink zones?

[Begin Martic recording] Not one of the leaderships so far has ever accepted the pink zones. If you followed the news, you know that we always rejected them. I have reiterated at least 100 times that I would not recognize the pink zones. I recognize the Serbian ethnic area and all that is ours, all that we hold, will be ours, they can call it whatever they like. At one of the assembly's sessions in Vukovar, I demanded—I do not know if anyone of you here was part of the parliament at the time—that we abolish the pink zones, that the assembly reject them. I was prevented from doing so by Milan Babic's parliamentarians. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Clinton's Influence on Global Politics Viewed

AU1801212494 Rijeka NOVI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 94 p 2

[Commentary by Drazen Vukov-Colic: "Clinton Is Not Defending Sarajevo"]

[Text] The best-kept U.S. secret is: During the first year of his election, Bill Clinton has proved to be a very, very successful president. At least to the United States, to which he promised everything, and has done a lot. His tax reforms, his agreement on free trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico, his liberalization of abortion, his battle against unobstructed accumulation of private weapons, and his elaborate budget deficit cutdown have lead to the first real economic take-offs: In only 10 months, the private entrepreneurs have employed more people than in the past four years. His strength—and not weakness—is proven by the fact that, in the battle for new budgetary discipline, he won in Congress by only one vote that is needed to have the prescribed majority, while the unbiased experts have a lot of reason to claim that no president, since Lyndon Johnson left in 1969, has made the proverbially cautious American Congress so busy. However, the man who was, in the election battle, called "the great communicator", after Reagan, knows that both the U.S. and the international public judge him to be as a frightened compromiser, indecisive leader, and a very superficial expert. In an open interview for the famous ROLLING STONE Clinton himself admitted that he had turned from a favorite of the media into a subject of media ridicule. "I have done a lot," said he, "but, with all my attempts to change the American lifestyle, I have not received a single media award."

The world thus survives in the shadow of the "Clinton paradox": an efficient president, but an unconvincing leader, a model of diligence, but almost provincially lonely. What is good for the United States is not good for the world, and it should be, at a time when it remains the only world superpower. The first reactions to the first Clinton "European speech" also fit into the above frame: The appearance was skillfully prepared, but there was nothing in it that will be remembered for very long. Regardless of the fact that Clinton also dared to bomb Iraq, seriously threatened North Korea, took a firm stand against the Japanese challenge, placed everything on the Yeltsin card, speeded up the Middle Eastern and South African peace talks, united the entire American continent, and bridged the Pacific again, Clinton's great European tour has been experienced only as a late routine. In Brussels he tried to save NATO by the inadequate formula 'Partnership for Peace', in Prague he will try to restore trust in real U.S. support to the newly-established eastern democracies, in Moscow he will encourage Yeltsin—and perhaps scorn him a little—but this extensive itinerary does not promise key answers to three important questions: Who will the United States strategically protect and how, will it join the general efforts to curb the unimaginable Balkan war and how, how will it prevent the general decay of the most talked of Western principles with this sway of anachronic and anarchic nationalisms, and can it do that?

Naturally: Under U.S. leadership, NATO will not run with their arms open to meet the new eastern European regimes that could, under the same strategic umbrella, get it into dangerous territorial or ethnic alignments. The remaining 14 members have already had enough of

Greece and Turkey because of Cyprus, and what is again smoldering between Russia and Poland, Slovakia and Hungary, the Baltics and Moscow. This is why it should not be expected that the NATO summit will result in any specific decisions on the Balkan wars. It is generally claimed that air strike threats will be renewed, "because of the strangling of Sarajevo", but cynics claim that NATO will move only when the victim is dead. Karadzic has "ordered a unilateral ceasefire" in the battles for Sarajevo, in order to prevent this "indicative stutter". Zagreb has yet to digest the manifest admonition of Madeleine Albright, one of whose reasons for coming was obviously to calm down the overloquacious U.S. ambassador. Tudjman also knows that only in its most fantastic dreams could there be chances of "NATO applying force" if Izetbegovic does not agree to his most generous offers. At the moment it was still unknown whether the Bonn talks might change anything, the only reliable thing was the bitter message that Clinton is unequaled only at home.

Federal

Jovanovic Says NATO Policy 'Incoherent'

AU1401191394 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Interview with Vladislav Jovanovic, federal minister for foreign affairs, by Dragan Colovic; place and date not given; from the "An Argument More" program—recorded]

[Text] [Colovic] Good day, Mr. Jovanovic.

[Jovanovic] Good day.

[Colovic] A lot of hullabaloo is being raised these days on the occasion of the NATO summit in Brussels because of the threats of air raids on Serbian positions in Bosnia. What do these threats mean?

[Jovanovic] They are a part of the total, rather incoherent approach by NATO and the leading Western powers to the Bosnian crisis. Hiding behind this is their indecision as to whether it is more in their interest for peace to be immediately established in Bosnia or for sanctions against Yugoslavia to be continued. This indecision or, how shall I put it, failure to show complete determination is being skillfully used by the Muslim side in Bosnia (?and) the Islamic bloc of countries to strengthen the war option. As regards NATO, the positive thing in its stand is the orientation toward a political solution to the dispute as the only road that can be followed in the future.

However, this positive orientation toward negotiations and a political solution to the crisis is not supported by an explicit and definite stand for directly establishing peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is because the illusion has been prolonged to the Islamic side in Bosnia and in the world that by obstructing peace by various procedural reasons and artificial questions that they can ask subsequently, they can gain more than by concluding a peace. At the same time, this is the weakest side in the NATO meeting. As regards those threats that have been voiced, they express the vestiges of this double standard and I would say a further divorce from the Bosnian reality. At the time when the non-Serbian sides in Bosnia are waging real and very bloody battles against each other, and the Serbian side in Bosnia is only defending itself from provocations and attacks from the Muslim side, it is the Serbian side that is singled out as the target of possible air raids and the other two are not even mentioned. This is not only a deviation from reality, but also is not helpful for overcoming the present military situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and accelerating this peace process.

It goes without saying that these threats include many expressions of disagreement and difference of views on the interests of many factors within NATO itself. It goes without saying that they include much tactical political pressure in the expectation that it will show its worth in Geneva on 18 January where the Muslim side would subsequently grab some more territorial concessions apart from those that the plan of action of the European Union demanded.

[Colovic] Mr. Jovanovic, Yasushi Akashi, special envoy to the UN secretary general, visited Belgrade yesterday. To what extent did the talks that Akashi had with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and FRY Prime Minister Kontic help clear up this question, which is very important and serious for peace not only in Bosnia?

[Jovanovic] I think that both meetings helped a lot, because they firmly stuck to the ground, to the facts and the reality, and started from an uncompromising commitment to a political solution to the crisis in Bosnia exclusively through peaceful means. This is a significant correction to the euphoric and somewhat militant mood that existed in the work of the NATO meeting and in its final document. On the other hand, it is also support for the meeting in Geneva on 18 January, where pleas are being made to mobilize all political efforts on all sides with a view to finally putting an end to the war in Bosnia and establishing a final peace.

Mr. Akashi presented himself as an absolutely astute and responsible person, who attaches high importance to this aim, to ending peace by peaceful means and establishing peace in the shortest and quickest way possible. In that respect he engages the entire authority of the United Nations and its secretary general in the correct way and with the correct means. In the talks with our representatives, he could see for himself once again that Yugoslavia is absolutely a peaceful factor and that in this respect the United Nations and Mr. Akashi can count on our permanently constructive cooperation. It goes without saying that this is cooperation that would take care of the equality and legitimacy of all three sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina and would not start from the point that only one, the Serbian side, should make endless concessions to the others.

[Colovic] Mr. Jovanovic, talks between Croatian President Tudjman and Muslim President Izetbegovic were held recently. It appears that they were unsuccessful and were followed by a very belligerent statement by the Muslim president. Can you explain this?

[Jovanovic] This can be easily explained. There has been no adequate reaction to any of the belligerence of the fundamentalist leadership in Sarajevo on the part of the international community and particularly on the part of these who are directly involved in solving the Bosnian crisis. There has been no adequate reaction on the part of the European Union, the Security Council, the United Nations, an even on the part of the two cochairmen, although one must admit that they were most objective and most direct in observing the negative aspects of the Bosnian Muslim stance (?thus far). Mr. Izetbegovic is obviously encouraged by such concessions and at the same time strongly supported by the Islamic Bloc throughout the world. He found food for his illusion that by further obstructing peace and mobilizing every potential with the goal of lifting the embargo on arms imports—promised to him by some sides—he will be able to radically turn the situation to his own advantage. This illusion is very dangerous and, as the Italian foreign

minister said a few days ago—it also represents the greatest enemy of peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Colovic] Finally, you mentioned the continuation of the Geneva negotiations on 18 January. What can be expected from this, if I remember correctly, 16th meeting?

[Jovanovic] For a long time, for several months, we have expected every such meeting to be the last and to put an end to war and a roof to the building of peace. In this respect our side—and I include here the Serbian side in Bosna as well—has a completely clear conscience. Meanwhile what the world demanded of us: A joint Serbian-Croatian proposal and concessions guaranteeing Muslims in Bosnia one-third of the territory, has been reached, and from that moment on the world should have been addressing the Muslim side alone. The Muslim side should finally be told to stop this game of hide-and-seek with the world and with peace, and state finally whether it is in favor of peace, as its basic demand has been accepted, or if it is in favor of war—so we can know what we are going to talk about. We think that in Geneva on the 18th, if that meeting takes place at all, the international community will talk with the only side that is still obstructing peace in such an obvious and direct manner.

[Colovic] Therefore, peace depends on the Muslim side regardless. Thank you Mr. Jovanovic, on behalf of the listeners of the "An Argument More" program. Thank you very much.

[Jovanovic] Not at all. Thank you and goodbye.

Monetary Changes Cause Financial 'Chaos'

LD1801182594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 18 Jan 94

[By Milica Knezevic]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 18 (TANJUG)—In expectation of the government's programme for the economic recovery of Yugoslavia, scheduled to take effect on Monday, chaos is reigning in the commodity and money markets.

Most transactions are not carried out in the national currency, the dinar. Even farmers in the markets sell their goods solely for DM [German marks], the exchange rate of which changes several times a day. The value of the German currency has gone up exactly a thousand times since new year. Experts estimate that the January inflation rate in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is going to exceed the record one million per cent reached in December.

Turnover of goods in shops is rapidly dropping which is partly explained by a dramatic and massive impoverishment of the population, living under international economic sanctions for twenty months.

Most shops in central Belgrade are closed, each having the same notice "inventory" on the door. Salesmen do not want to sell their goods for dinars, which is being devaluated daily for several tenths percent, even less for cheques, because it is difficult to cash them in. Salesmen complain that it is harder and harder to purchase goods since the production in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is almost non-existent for lack of fuel, raw materials and primary products whose is banned by sanctions [sentence as received].

Pensioners represent the mostly affected social category, but the standard of living of those who are employed is hardly any better. A large number of companies in Serbia paid out on Friday guaranteed weekly salary, amounting to an average 5,000,000 dinars, which is less than 1 DM according to the current exchange rate. The physical survival of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia depends on crushing the inflationary chaos. The government has announced that the monetary reconstruction programme is planned to take effect at the beginning of next week.

According to experts, the fact that the new measures will be carried out without any support or assistance from international financial institutions represents a serious handicap.

UN Nordic Battalion Departs With Tanks

LD1801150694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—Blue Helmet members of the Nordic Battalion, who have stayed in Pancevo's Stevica Jovanovic barracks for several months, departed this morning together with 11 Leopard tanks from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, TANJUG has learned from the Federal Government Committee for Cooperation with the UN Peace Force.

The members of UNPROFOR [UN Peacekeeping Forces] from Sweden, Denmark and Norway were deployed in the Tuzla area. One part of this unit spent several months in the Pancevo barracks, waiting for permission from the authorities of the republic of Srpska to transport the 11 peace force tanks to Tuzla.

The republic of Srpska, however, regarded this intention as an attempt at irregularly applying the existing Blue Helmets mandate.

Representatives of the republic of Srpska army pointed out that UNPROFOR was tasked with keeping peace and providing humanitarian aid to civilian population, in the course of which they were authorized to carry personal and defensive weapons. A tank of the Leopard kind is neither a personal nor a defensive weapon.

Since no agreement on the passage of the tanks was reached, the Nordic soldiers have left Pancevo. In addition to the tanks and soldiers, 23 armored personnel carriers have also left Stevica Jovanovic barracks aboard three trains, the federal government committee says. [passage omitted]

Serbia

Draskovic: Depos Not To Support Economic Program

AU1801170394 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] The Democratic Movement of Serbia [Depos] has held a news conference in the Belgrade International Press Center. Reporters were addressed by Vuk Draskovic, president of the Serbian Renewal Movement [SPO]; Dusan Mihajlovic, president of New Democracy; and Vesna Pesic, president of the Citizens' Alliance. Dragoljub Stankic has the details.

SPO President Vuk Draskovic immediately stressed Depos's position that there was no civil, state, or national interest more important than preventing poverty, hunger, mega-inflation, and the criminal hoarding of wealth.

[Begin Draskovic recording] Therefore, any program that secures the realization of these goals, in the government, the assembly, and in the public, will have Depos's full support. [end recording]

However, Draskovic later stressed that not every program could count on such support, particularly not the Federal Government's and Professor Dragoslav Avramovic's latest program. According to Draskovic, a good program requires certain prerequisites: lifting of the sanctions, an end to the war, the deblocking of assets abroad, and international financial support.

Dusan Mihajlovic, president of New Democracy, stressed that Depos would not support a Socialist government, nor would it be a part of it. He expects the opposition to be given the post of assembly chairman.

Macedonia

Serbian Priests Expelled for 'Religious Hatred'

AU1801183094 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 18 Jan 94 p 4

[Report by B. Burnazovski: "Serbian Priests Expelled From Macedonia"]

[Text] Kumanovo, 17 January—The Democratic Party of Serbs and the Association of Serbs and Montenegrins in Macedonia are persistently calling upon the Serbian Orthodox Church [SOC] to send Serbian priests to Macedonia for religious ceremonies in villages inhabited by Serbs and in Macedonian Orthodox churches. They are doing this illegally and persistently for almost any important religious holiday, or when there is a festival in which God's blessing is needed. Thus, recently, at the New Year, there were two priests of the SOC in the Kumanovo villages of Umin Dol, Novo Selo, Staro Nagoricane, Cetirce, Dolno Konjare, Matejce, and Tromegja. They were Nenad Tasic, a SOC priest from Bosilegrad and a FRY citizen, and Srecko Cvetkovic, a priest from Suva Reka, who was also a FRY citizen staying temporarily in Tetovo.

After their activities had been discovered, both were taken before the district magistrate, who pronounced the appropriate sentences. Tasic, for promoting national and religious hatred and intolerance among the citizens of miscellaneous nationalities, was expelled from Macedonia. Cvetkovic, for abusing his profession and for being an illegal alien, was banned from any activities in Macedonia for a year. Moreover, they both had to pay fines of 1,156 denars.

It was not the first time that Tasic had been to Macedonia, because "at the request of the Serbian people and believers of the Serbian Orthodox Church" he had been in these Kumanovo villages in December "to serve his people with the religious ceremonies for St. Nicholas's Day and Christmas," as was noted in a public information release by the "Regional Church Board of the SOC in Kumanovo." He was also expelled from Macedonia for being there illegally. Before that, last October, the Vranje Bishop Pahomie was refused entry at the Macedonian-Serbian border, after he had wanted to attend the celebrations of the Battle of Kumanovo of 1913 without the knowledge of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.

However, there have been a number of indications that not only the religious rights of the Serbs in Macedonia are involved. The release in which the believers reacted to the first expulsion of Tasic was signed by the Regional Board of the SOC in Kumanovo, which shows that it [the board] had been established, and it was signed by Nenad Domovic, president of the Regional Board of the Democratic Party of the Serbs in the region of Kumanovo and Pcinja, with the seal of the Local Board of the Association of Serbs and Montenegrins in Macedonia. The next release, a reaction to the sentences to the two priests, was not given to the Macedonian mass media, but only in Belgrade. Therefore, the conclusion is that those who are reacting prefer their voices to be heard in Serbia, so that they can show the alleged danger in which Serbs are living in Macedonia.

Kosovo

Typhoid Fever Breaks Out From Polluted Water

AU1801212294 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Typhoid fever is now breaking out in several communes of the republic of Kosova, like the epidemics of jaundice and measles some time ago. Tests carried out by the Kosova Epidemiological Enterprise confirm that these diseases have appeared as a result of drinking polluted water. Reports state that in the Shtime commune some 20 people suffering from typhoid fever have sought medical advice.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia; East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.